Rs. 135 buys you a Royal West End Cycle complete.
Strongly recommended by
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

THE BRAND OF HIGH GRADE QUALITY.
It is made to give satisfaction.
It is bound to give satisfaction.
It does give satisfaction
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH

VOL. VI. NO. 279 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1918. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf, and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

For Sailings and Freight apply to:
T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)
(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet—167 Vessels. Gross Tonnage 462,000.
The following regular services are maintained:—
(1) From Bombay to Japan Ports via Singapore and Hongkong.
(2) From Bombay to Marseilles via Djibouti and Port Said.
(3) From Bombay to Italian Ports via Port Said.
Freight and particulars of sailings can be obtained on application to the undersigned.
M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

DROPS OF INK!
MAKE MILLIONS THINK!!
and to write with a bad Ink
IS A BLUNDER.
"Inkotine" marks the highest perfection in Ink making
Try and reap its benefit.
G. S. RANADE & CO.,
BOMBAY NO. 3.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,350,000
Head Office:
49, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
Branches:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Lahore, Amritsar, Delhi, Cawnpore, Tuticorin, Cochin, Chittagong, Rangoon, Mandalay, Colombo, Kandy, Newera-Elliya, Aden (Camp), Aden (Steamer Point), Zanzibar, Mombasa, Nairobi, Nakuru, Kisumo, Jinja, Kampala, Entebbe, Tanga, East Africa, Dar-es-Salam, East Africa
Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:—
Mauritius Commercial Bank.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
are opened for Approved Customers and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE
payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.
DRAFTS
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.
RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886.
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 42,000,000
Reserved Fund ..... Yen 24,300,000
HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Chi-Nan, Dairen, Frengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Koke, London Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin Tokio, Tsingtao.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.
N. IGARASHI,
Manager, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD
(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE.
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
BRANCHES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, BAGDAD, BASRAH AND AMARA.
Authorised Capital ... £1,500,000
Called-up Capital ... £600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £900,000
Reserve Fund £90,000
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K. T. (Chairman).
Sir Edward Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
Emile Francqui, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique.)
Lieut.-Col. J. Leigh Wood, C.M.G. (Messrs. Brown Shipley & Co.)
J. C. Georges Boillat, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.)
J. S. Haskell, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
Bromley-Martin, Esq., (Martins Bank, Ltd.)
BOMBAY COMMITTEE.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Esq.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 5 PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.
SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.
L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.
Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 22,500,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 6,030,000
HEAD OFFICE
TAIPEH, FORMOSA
BRANCHES:
LONDON, NEW YORK, AMOY, CANTON, FOOCHOW, HANKOW, KIUKIANG, SWATOW, TAIWAN, TAKOW, TOWEN, SHANGHAI, HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, SOERABAIA, SEMARANG, BATAVIA, MAKUNG, SHINCHIKU, TAICHU, TOKIO, OSAKA, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, AKO, GIRAN, KAGI, KARENKO, KEELUNG, TAMSUI
The Bank has also a large number of Correspondents at Home and Abroad.
Current Deposit Accounts are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
Fixed Deposits are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
K. TAKEMURA,
Manager.
30, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 22,500,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 40,00,000
HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA, JAPAN.
BRANCHES AND AGENTS:
Bombay, Hakata, Hankau, Hiroshima, Honolulu, Kobe, Kyoto, London, Moji, Nagoya, New York, Osaka, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Tokyo, Yokohama
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.
J. SATO, Manager.
P. O. Box No. 389.
Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 12,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS
transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.
Incorporated in England by ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
Capital £21,200,000
Reserve Fund £2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders... £1,200,000
HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:
Amritsar, Bangkok, Batavia, Bombay, Calcutta, Canton, Cebu, Colombo, Delhi, Haiphong, Hankow, Hongkong, Lloilo, Ipoh, Karachi, Klang, Kobe, Kwala Lumpor, Madras, Manila, Medan, New York, Peking, Penang, Puket, Rangoon, Saigon, Seremban, Shanghai, Singapore, Sourabaya, Taiping (F.M.S.), Tavoy, Tientsin, Yokohama
The CORPORATION sell DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal commercial cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, also received for Safe Custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and for shorter periods at rates which may be ascertained on application.
J. KEENAN,
Agent.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorized	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-Up	16,42,023	10	0
Reserve Funds	11,95,950	15	

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches:
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Hapur, Hoshiarpur, Hyderabad (Sindh), Jullundhur, Jammu, Jhelum City, Karachi, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Patiala, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Srinagar, Umballa City.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3 3/4 per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—
K. C. MULICK,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ... £1,500,000 at 2/- } $15,000,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND $19,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,000
HEAD OFFICE—Hongkong.
LONDON OFFICE—9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE—40, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES:
Amoy, Bangkok, Batavia, Calcutta, Canton, Colombo, Foochow, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkew, Ipoh, Johore, Kobe, Kuala Lumpur, Lyons, Malacca, Manila, Nagasaki, New York, Peking, Penang, Rangoon, Saigon, San Francisco, Shanghai, Singapore, Sourabaya, Tientsin, Tsingtao, Yloilo, Yokohama
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.
C. H. WILSON,
Agent

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED
(Incorporated in England.)
Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £582,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £582,500
Reserve Fund £650,000
HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Bangkok, Batavia, Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Delhi, Galle, Hongkong, Howrah (Calcutta), Kandy, Karachi, Kota Bahru (Kelantan), Kwala Lumper, Madras, Mauritius, Penang, Rangoon, Shanghai, Singapore
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.
J. A. ROBERTSON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

JUST RECEIVED
A FRESH CONSIGNMENT
OF
THE RARE and BEAUTIFUL
Plain XL Crepe-de Chine
IN
ALL THE LATEST SHADES AND GRADES
suitable for
LADIES DRESSES.
AHMED E. ESAALI,
Empire Building, Fort, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
Temporary Office—Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay.
Branches—Calcutta and Hyderabad (Deccan)
LONDON AGENTS: LLOYDS BANK LIMITED.
NEW YORK AGENTS, THE GUARANTY TRUST COY. OF NEW YORK.
Authorised Capital ..... Rs. 12,00,00,000
Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 7,00,70,550
Paid-up Capital ..... Rs. 69,93,990
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Sir Sassoon David, Bart.
Sir R. N. Mookerjee, K.C.I.E.
Sir Francis Stewart, Kt.
Sir Stanley Reed, Kt., LL.D.
R. D. Tata, Esq.,
F. E. Dinshaw, Esq.,
F. C. Rimington, Esq.,
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.
Hajee Gulam Mahomed Ajam, Esq.,
The Hon'ble Mr. Purshottamdas Thakordas.
A. J. Bilimoria, Esq
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/- to Rs. 1,00,000/- at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000/- at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2¾ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3/- Half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS. Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK. Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
J. PAGAN DALZELL,
Acting Manager.

PRABHAKAR SHILOTRI & CO. LIMITED.
BANKERS
109, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.
Receive funds in Current Savings and Deposit Accounts, Grant Advances on Government Paper, Shares and Stocks, Gold and Silver Ornaments and easily marketable commodities and on commercial credit of customers known to us for a long time, effect purchase and sale of Securities and collect interest and dividends. Apply to:—
Dr. PRABHAKAR S. SHILOTRI,
M.A., Ph. D.

INSURANCE.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
(HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.)
Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, KT.
Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.
For Prospectus and further particulars Apply to—
SECRETARIES & MANAGER,
JIVANLAL, DASTUR & Co.,
113, Esplanade Road, Fort.

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.,
HEAD OFFICE—7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
Rs.
Capital Fully Subscribed 10,00,000
Capital Paid Up 1,00,000
Invested Funds Over 30,00,000
THE ADVANTAGES OF A "NATIONAL" POLICY.
By paying your Premiums at the lowest possible rate available in India, you secure for yourself a Policy which will enable you to tide over the difficulties owing to the loss of income in your old age or provide for your family in case of an early death.
The "National" carries first class risks and offers unique advantages to the Policy holders.
Please write for Prospectus before deciding the question of insuring your life.
The first Indian Insurance Company to lead the way by investing the total sum of Rupees Six lakhs in the First and Second Indian War Loans.
RAE & CO., Managing Agents, P. BANERJEA, Secretary.
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents: Bombay Presidency.
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE GREAT INDIA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Head Office, Bombay.
Authorised capital Rs. 50,00,000 divided into 250,000 shares of Rs. 20 each. It is proposed to call only Rs. 10 per share. Rs. 5 on application and the balance of Rs. 5 on allotment.
Fire Insurance of every description received at lowest current rates.
For particulars, Prospectus and Rates of Insurance apply to:—
RAHIM SONS & CO.,
Secretaries.
6, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS WANTED in all unrepresented districts.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE Co. LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1896.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore, Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta, Dacca, Bombay.
Funds exceed ..... Rs. 26,00,000
Surplus about ..... Rs. 1,00,000
Claims paid about ..... Rs. 13,00,000
Specialties: Moderate premia, ready convertability, prompt payment, Female lives insured, etc.
Pushing agents wanted all over India.
K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Buildings)
Lahore.
Poona Chief Agents:—
Messrs. B. N. SATHE & BROTHERS,
224, Budhwar Peth,
Poona City.

Influenza and Its Cure.

PUBLIC

WILL BE GLAD TO LEARN 20 MINIMS OF

KADI

taken twice a day is a sure preventive of the above disease, and 30 minims taken thrice a day after meals cures Influenza without fail and prevents any complication of the Lungs.

Can be had of all Chemists
AND
D. SPECIFIC Co.
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

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By G. K. Mhatre.
"TO THE TEMPLE."

The Premier Sculpture Institute of India.

For Memorial and Ideal Sculptural and Painting Works.

SANDHURST BRIDGE.
BOMBAY—7.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.

The Oldest and Most Popular Confectioner's Depot in India.

Established Over Half a Century Ago. Opposite Jumma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, out Fort, Bombay. 'Phone No. 676.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificate:—

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16, Farringdon Street, E.C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a Certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, *Chairman*,
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, *Secretary*.

THE LADWAS (Sweet Balls) of various descriptions and sizes.
THE SUTARFENNY (a kind of thread-like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALVAS of different descriptions such at (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv), (b) Saffroy Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Vanila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders are executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No V.P.P. Orders will receive our attention. The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

SOUNDY & Co.,

187, HORNBY ROAD.

Just received a large supply of goods.

DRUM HEADS AND REEDS
FLUTES, BUGLES, MOUTH ORGANS

Feldman's 23rd Song Annual.
Planet's 11th „ „
Violin Strings and Orchestral Journals' &c., &c.

P. P. RELE & SONS
Rubber Stamp Mfrs.,
KALBADEVI ROAD,
BOMBAY

Otto Mohini

You spend a lot in Scents sold at the Market, but never did try one shown below. Topmost favourite. Winner gold medals wherever exhibited.

'Otto Mohini'

Renders floral fragrance for 4 days sprinkled on a 'kerchief.

Price: Rs. 2, As. 12 & 8.

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Juma Musjid,
BOMBAY.

COOKING & HEATING STOVES.

I have in stock all kinds of stoves and spare parts. Prices Moderate. Repairing work carefully done under my own supervision.

TRIAL ORDER SOLICITED.

Call at

D. R. WAGLE,
GIRGAON STOVE DEPOT,
NEAR TRAM TERMINUS, GIRGAON.

C. BHOGILAL & Co

MARBLE & TILES MERCHANTS.

MARBLE FLOORING

Importers of White and Black Marble Tiles, Slabs and Blocks, White Glazed Tiles, and Tiles of every description for Floors, Walls, Furniture and Mosaic Tiles, Polishing Materials Cement, etc.

CONTRACTS UNDERTAKEN
Elphinstone Circle, Fort, BOMBAY.
Tel. Add "Fashion," Bombay.

PLEASE NOTE THAT
K. JONES & CO.
excel in the art of
Glazing Shirts and Collars
TO PERFECTION
AND
DRY-CLEANING
is their SPECIALITY

A trial will convince.

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BOMBAY.

'ERASMIC'
SOAPS & PERFUMES.

Pure, Fragrant & Refreshing.

As supplied to H.M. Queen Alexandra.

ERASMIC. Perfumers. 134, New Bond St., LONDON. 15, Rue du Temple, PARIS. Agents:—D. CHOTHIA & Co., BOMBAY.

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Chlorodyne

The ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

Acts like a Charm in DIARRHOEA, and is the only Specific in CHOLERA and DYSENTERY.

Checks and arrests FEVER, CROUP, AGUE. The Best Remedy known for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

The only Palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM.

Convincing Medical Testimony accompanies each Bottle.

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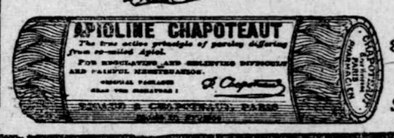
LADIES SAFE REMEDY for functional troubles, delay, pain and those irregularities peculiar to the sex.



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Sold by all Chemists

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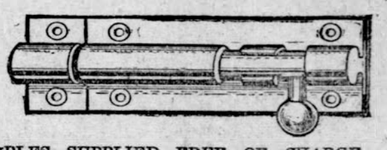
BOLT  BRAND

SAMPLES SUPPLIED FREE OF CHARGE.
SPECIAL RATES FOR IMPORTANT QUANTITIES.
FOR PRICES AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO—

DOLATRAM KASHIRAM & Co.

Telephone No. 4052. Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
Telegrams: "Mamadokap, Bombay."

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THE CHEAPEST
FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS
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DRUGGISTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
DEALERS IN
PERFUMERY, TOILET REQUISITES, PATENT MEDICINES, &
Prompt attention given to all inquiries and V. P. Orders.
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WANTED AGENTS throughout India to sell copies of "How to Become a Qualified Accountant." Indispensable to Accountancy Students and others desirous to know the requirements of Accountancy Profession in India. Pages 208. Price Rs. 1-14-0. Liberal commission to Agents and Book-sellers Please apply to S. A. SHARANGDHAR, 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

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No other recommendation is required as thousands are using it and have approved of it. It is very useful for the hair growth and makes the hard hair soft. It destroys all small worms like lice and dandruff on the head. Besides it keeps the brain cool and removes all sorts of minor eye diseases due to heat. Use one bottle of this oil and convince yourself of its wonderful merits.

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V.P. charge extra.

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HAJI ABDULKADAR MUSABHAI,
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Have you ever had a suit Cleaned by us?
IF NOT GIVE US A TRIAL.

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Silks and Jari Border (Gold Border) Garments cleaned by the French Chemical Process thereby making them appear as new and glossy.

Expert and trained men attend to the Dyeing, Glazing and Finishing Work.

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Large Stock always reserved. Amateurs' Works—Developing, Printing, Enlarging, &c., punctually and carefully executed.

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Real Gold Pills for strength. Price Rs. 2 per phial, 8 per tube and 15 for Special.
Menois Hair Oil. Price Re. 1 per bottle.
Menois Balm. Price Annas 11 per bottle.
Menois Tooth Powder. Price Annas 4 per bottle.

Agents Wanted.

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BOMBAY 10.

Are you In Pain?

Are you suffering from headache backache, or neuralgia? You can get rid of all pain troubles by a pot of Amrutanjan. In a word

AMRUTANJAN
CURES & KILLS ALL PAINS

Pains and aches cannot remain when Amrutanjan is resorted to. Get a phial and keep it handy.

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Now don't fuss about with two pairs of spectacles when we can supply you a single tip-top lens the

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THE ONLY INVISIBLE BIFOCAL

If you are satisfied with the old hackeneyed style of eyewear, we have nothing to say, but if you are interested in something surpassingly smart in, eyeglasses, spectacles and automobile or sunglasses, you have only to step in any one of our showrooms, when we will display before you a multitude of spectacles and eyeglasses, which are the latest the neatest and the most stylish in their line, bestowing to your eyes and your nose the maximum amount of comfort.

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HORNBY ROAD, Opp, Whiteaway. & KALBADEVI ROAD.

The Leading Opticians of Bombay.
AWARDED GOLD MEDALS.

If you are a Lawyer, a Clerk, a Student or a Business man
BUY A
DIAMAND POINT 14-CARAT GOLD NIB
FOUNTAIN PEN.

It is an American Manufacture.
It is a companion that never fails at the right moment.

Every pen guaranteed from Rs. 2-12-0 upwards
Self-filling pens from Rs. 3-12-0 „
Special terms to Trade

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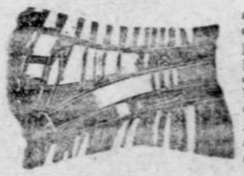
Chapman's Abdominal Supporters



are the best because they support without pressure in case of Corpulency, Umbelicus Gastroptosis, Appendicitis, and of Surgical operations.

With development of Scientific methods in treatment of diseases and bodily ailments, Abdominal Supporters have been given more general attention by Medical and Surgical Profession, as well by Public. The whole subject has been carefully thought out by us and every improvement, which therough Anatomical knowledge and Mechanical Science can suggest, has been particularly adopted. Each want or complaint has been provided with suitable appliances with the most beneficial and satisfactory result.

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Specialists in Belts & Truss.

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TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1893. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietors, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

IN INDIA everyone must join EASTERN because its RUPEE POLICIES provide MONEY at MARRIAGES LOAN WITHOUT INTEREST at EMERGENCIES MONEY assistance on becoming invalid or retired from business and service SUPPORT in old age and FAMILY PROVISIONS. No restriction and medical examination. Premium Rs. 2 and Re. 1 monthly. AGENTS wanted on most attractive terms. EASTERN INVESTMENT OF COMMERCE LTD., 193-95, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

AN OPPORTUNITY for PROVISION MERCHANTS, HOTELS, HOSPITALS, etc.—Just received fresh consignment of Pink and Red Salmon, Essences and various kinds of canned goods. Folding Iron Beds 6½ ft. by 2½ ft. SHIAVAX C. CAMBATA & Co., Agents Grace Bros. (India) Ld., 45/47, Century Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

SINGLE-KEY SETS of Superior 4 Lever unpickable PADLOCKS having only one key and a duplicate to pass all the locks in the particular set. Sets of 6 PADLOCKS, 1½in. size Rs. 11/8, 2in. size Rs. 13/13, 2½in. size Rs. 18/6 p. set. Sets of 12 PADLOCKS 1½in.. size Rs. 23, 2in. size Rs. 27-10 p. set.—R. H. PATUCK & Co., 265, Hornby Road, Bombay. 597

SCIENCE v/s OPERATION—Piles radically cured. Both external and internal of any standing. Price Rs. 4 per phial. Leucoderma or White Leprosy. Guaranteed cure. Price Rs. 4. Cure for the Deaf. The deaf can hear after using the medicine internally. Rs. 5 per bottle. A. WHITE & Co., 60, Tollygunge, CALCUTTA. 2796

PURE WHITE INDIAN PLASTER OF PARIS to compete others in every respect available at GULAMALLI GULAMHUSEIN & Co., 21, Bank Street, Fort. 3027

BUILDINGS.—Land and buildings FOR SALE to suit your requirements are offered by MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. 2

FORD AUTOMOBILES (India) Ltd., Hughes Road, Bombay. Call in and see us or write or wire us for everything for your Ford Car. Spare Part Price List free on application Telegrams: "Autoford" Bombay. Telephone 707.

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PARENTS—Have you considered the future of your Boys? THE EMPIRE ENGLISH SCHOOL, the acknowledged centre of Education for English, Mathematics, Languages, etc., etc., will train your Boys in all School Subjects, Morning or Evening at Moderate Rates. Day and Evening General English Classes. Special Senior Cambridge Matric and Typewriting Classes under experts Individual attention is a special feature of the School. See PRINCIPAL at 259/261, Hornby Road, opp. Cox & Co., Fort.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—2 COPYHOLDERS, must be smart and intelligent and able to read English script fluently. Apply THE SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—Experienced MATRIC CLERKS TALLY CLERKS for Overseas. Pay Rs. 120. Also AGENTS with Rs. 500 Security. Apply personally to MAYADASS & Co., 85, Fort Street, Bombay. 3176

WANTED—A COMPETENT MAN with full knowledge of brick-making for a new factory in moffusil. Apply stating terms to Box No. 1161, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle". 3180

WANTED—An experienced EDITOR for an English newspaper in Northern India run on moderate lines. Salary offered is Rs. 300 and upwards according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 1154, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle". 3160

WANTED—One 2nd Class MECHANICAL ENGINEER, experienced in Ginning and Pressing work. Apply with testimonials stating terms to Box No. 1145, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3129

WANTED—FAST TYPIST, knowing Shorthand Correspondence. Start Rs. 50 to Rs. 60. Gujarati Hindus with office experience need apply NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL, Homji Street, Fort. 3211

WANTED—A NURSE for looking after babies in a Ruling Princes family in Kathiawar. A vegetarian European or Eurasian nurse will be preferred. Only those who are qualified and experienced need apply. Applications with testimonials and terms should be sent to Box No. 1147, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3133

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A well qualified MINING ENGINEER, Indians who have received their education in Mining in Japan, will be preferred. Salary Rs. 200 rising to Rs. 250. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 1169, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3213

PHOTOGRAPHY—WANTED—One OPERATOR, who can thoroughly retouch negatives and finish Black and Whites. One BROMIDE PRINTER and DARK ROOM ASSISTANT. Apply stating salary required to GUERRA and SONS, Photographers, Bungalow No. 107, P. O. Road, Mhow, C. I. 3161

WANTED.

WANTED ON HIRE—One decent well furnished BUNGLOW at Vasova. Please write to S. K. DAFTARY, 9, Green Street, Fort, Bombay. 3200

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WANTED—A FINANCING PARTNER to finance upto Rs. 5,000 in a most profitable business. Apply Box No. 1152, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle". 3152

WANTED—25 to 30 H.P. and 50 to 60 H.P. A. C. ELECTRIC MOTORS. Apply with full particulars to Box No. 1146, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3130

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—One Complete FACTORY of 38 Gins in Birar. Apply Messrs. ENGINEER & CO., Pydhonie Junction, Bombay. 3147

FOR SALE—One PIANO (durable) in excellent condition. Owner leaving Bombay. Apply Box No. 1170, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3214

FOR SALE—"VISMI SADI", 12 copies, November 1917 to October 1918, in perfect new condition. Apply Box No. 1158, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3171

FANS—(Hot-Air Ventilating) FOR SALE, working on kerosine. INTERNATIONAL ENGINEERING CO., 48, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. 2706

10 LBS. nett, Walnuts, 6 lbs. dried apple rings, 5 lbs. honey, Rs. 5 each, all charges included, by V. P. parcel post. CAPTAIN BANON, Duff Dunbar P. O., Kulu, Punjab. 2863

FOR SALE—Tangy Com-Condensing ENGINE, 18 by 26 by 36, Boilers 18 by 5 by 100, five and four bearing gins, openers. Box No. 1133. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3098

FOR SALE—Complete FORTUNA STEAM LAUNDRY with all machines, engine-boiler, motor lorry, etc. Offers are invited for the lot or any separate machine. R. K. KAVARANA or his pleader Mr. K. M. Mowdavala Pequet Road, Telephone No. 2624, Colaba. 3110

FOR SALE—Complete METAL FACTORY, Blower with Cupola 6 in. Blow, Blower 18 in. 4 to 20 feet Lathes. 10 B.H.P.A.C. Motor and various other Machinery. Apply LONDON AEROGRAPH, Girgaum, Bombay. 3197

MR. A. C. EYRE'S valuable FURNITURE by Mcanzie, Maple and Roberts, Knake Cottage piano, fowls, canaries and garden, &c., will be sold off by BENNETT & Co., on WEDNESDAY, 27th November at Cumbala Hill, Altamont Road, Anstey Lodge, on view from 23rd Saturday. 3185

BICYCLE (man's)—Hobart highest grade with lamp, &c., practically new, Rs. 165. BOSS COOKING STOVE, single burner, good order, with OVEN, Rs. 45; PRIMUS STOVE for kerosine, good order, Rs. 8. Hutchings' Well Bottom Cooker (for steaming) Rs. 7 Apply Box No. 1164, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3186

FOR SALE—In Bengal coal fields very valuable VIRGIN COAL LAND with railway facilities. The land has been bored and proved to contain several good seams. For all offers from genuine purchasers full particulars will be furnished. Apply Box No. 1153, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3159

FOR SALE—New Daniel Adamsons Boiler 28 ft. by 7 ft. by 150 lbs press. Compound Non-Condensing Engine, 13in. by 23in. by 24in. rope gearing. Platts five-bearing gins, Chimney 3ft. by 60ft., Ten feet Lathe. Iron Sheds, Corrugated Sheets and other ginning stores. Apply M. E. DABHOIWALLA, Surat. 2934

PRINTING MATERIALS FOR SALE of C. M. NAYAGAR & Co., No. 140, Lohar Street, near Crawford Market.—The following articles are new and serviceable and will be sold in lot. Three TREADLE MACHINES, Foolscap size complete; one CUTTING MACHINE, 28 ins., Payne and Sons; one STEREO MACHINE with furnace, etc.; 30 CHASES of different sizes; ENGLISH TYPES 153 sorts and display types, etc. and also MARATHI, GUJARATHI, and TAMIL TYPES. 5 Rack Stands; 4 Composing Stands 300 varieties of CUT BLOCKS for post cards, etc.; and one IMPOSING IRON SLAB. The materials are open to inspection from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. any day at the above Company. Intending purchasers are requested to apply on or before the 30th November, 1918, for full particulars to the undermentioned. T. RATNAM, 19/20, Dharamsey Building, Picket Road, Kalbadevi, Bombay. 3163

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.—

	Rs.
Just Received. New National Portable Typewriters Improved Model No. 3. Visible Writing, 2 Colours, Back Spacer and Tabulator. Weight with Case 9 lbs. Order early to save disappointment. Price	190
Underwood No. 5, with Tabulator	135
Oliver No. 5, with Tabulator	140
Underwood No. 5, 2 Colours, Back Spacer and Tabulator	198
Gujerati Remington No. 9, good as new	200
Factory Rebuilt Olivers No. 5 with Back Spacer and Tabulator. Look like new and work like new	
Remington No. 10, Brief Size, slightly used	

Ribbons, Carbons and other Accessories. Repairs to all Typewriters.

NICOLLS & COMPANY,
Typewriter Experts,
Opp. Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay.

GLOBE'S TYPEWRITER BARGAINS.

	Rs.
Remington No. 10 Visible	215
Remington No. 8 Brief Size	125
Remington No. 7	110
Remington No. 9 Gujerati, little-used	225
Empire No. 1 Portable	125
Hammond with Back spacer	125
Blick No. 7 Portable with case	100
Underwood No. 5 with B. S. 2clr. little-used	250

Rebuilt Olivers No. 5 with B. S. and Tab. and Remington No. 10, look and work like new. Lowest Prices. National Portable Typewriter improved Model No. 3, Visible, 2 clrs. B. S. Tab. with improved 2 piece travelling case Rs. 190. Few left.

THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO.,
36, (B) Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.
Tele. "Writertype."

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—A Landlord is willing to build a Cinematograph Theatre for an intending tenant. Write to Box No. 1132, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3096

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder Rooms, facing Yacht Club and Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 27 to Rs. 125. Apply to MANAGER.

TO BE LET—Immediately or from 1st January, 1919, one spacious GODOWN, 41 feet by 25 feet, opposite Government Dockyard, Fort. Apply first by letter to J. R. WADIA, Sassoon Dock Road, No. 2, Middle Colaba. 3210

TO BE LET—At Ootacamund "ROSSMOYNE," Commodious and splendid situation. To be let permanently or for the season. Apply to Messrs. DASTUR & Co., Solicitors, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. 3075

PUBLIC NOTICES.

FREE HELP
TO
FAMINE-STRICKEN PEOPLE, CATTLE AND BIRDS.

THE BOMBAY KARIANA MERCHANTS ASSOCIATION has opened a FAMINE RELIEF FUND, to help people, cattle and birds in the present famine year. Therefore any village from Cutch, Kathiawar, Guzerat, Mewad and Marwad, that may be in need of such help may apply to the undersigned.

SHAH PARMANAND RATANJEE,
THAKAR TULSIDAS TEJPAL,
Joint Hon. Secretaries.
Famine Relief Fund Committee.

The Bombay Kariana Merchants Association. Samuel Street, Bombay, 3. Dated 15th Nov. 1918.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS GIVEN HEREBY that The MYSORE SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS CO., LTD., 5 Shares Nos. 1354, 1355, 1356, 1357, 1358, were granted to Bai HIRBAI, widow of Shah Oobhaya Ramdeo, but are lost somewhere; therefore instructing to all not to use or sell the above Shares.

If anybody will sell or purchase, it is not responsibility on me, and they will do so on their responsibility.

If anybody got the above Share or founded, please send at the following address:—

For Shah Oobhaya Ramdeo's behalf,
SHAH MANSHI MANECK,
Miawalla House.
Mandvi, P. O. No. 3, Bombay.
Bombay, 22-11-1918. 3212

NOTICE.

WE beg to announce that we have been appointed Sole Agents in Bombay for the sale of Mysore Government Sandalwood Oil.

H. B. WARDEN & CO.,
301, Hornby Road, Opp. Whiteaway's. 3121

MACHINERY FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.

	Rs.
ONE ROLLER Flour Mill 10 sack, complete for	1,25,000
One Ice Plant 10 tons ether system, complete for	80,000
40 Cotton Gins Platt Brothers, complete for	25,000
One Cotton Opener Double, complete for	2,000
One Cotton Baling Press Stewart's Patent, complete for	Sold
Fifteen Engelburgh's Rice Hulling machines, complete for	4,000
Five Atta Grinding Chakkies 3½ft. and 3½ft., complete for	1,000
One Boiler 30ft. by 7½ft. Alex. Shanks 165 lb. pressure, complete	Sold
One Boiler 28ft. by 7ft. Tinker Shenton's 140 lb. pressure, complete for	25,000
One Engine Ruston Proctor's 200 H.-P., complete for	25,000
One Engine Benj. Goodfellow's 300 H.-P., complete for	80,000
One Green's Economiser, complete for	4,000

Practically no reduction is possible in prices for Boilers; reasonable highest offers for other things will be considered. Please apply to

GIRDHAR LAL,
Chattiwind Gate, Amritsar.
680

MACHINERY FOR SALE.

BLOW ROOM.

1 Double beater opener, 1906, by Assales & Co.
2 Schuchers, 1906, by Assales & Co.
2 Inter schuchers, 1906, by Assales & Co.
2 Finisher, 1906, by Assales & Co.

CARD ROOM.

36 Cards (flat) 37 inch, 1906, by Assales & Co.
4 Ditto 1909, by H. & W.

DRAWING.

4 Drawing frames of 7 deliveries, 1906, by Assales & Co.
1 Drawing frame of 6 deliveries, 1909, by H. & B.

SLUBBING.

4 Slubbing frames 84 sp., 1909, Assales & Co.
1 Slubbing frame 84 sp., 1896.
1 Slubbing frame 88 sp. 1909. H. & B.
1 Inter frame 130 sp., 1909, H. & B.
2 Inter frames 130 sp., 1893, H. & B.
1 Inter frame 118 sp., 1900, Twedal & Sinoby.
3 Inter frames 126 sp., 1906, Assales & Co.
1 Inter frame 130 sp., 1900, Twedal & Sinoby.
1 Inter frame, 1893, H. & B.
8 Roving frames 160 sp., 1906, Assales & Co.
4 Roving frames 190 sp., 1907, Assales & Co.
3 Roving frames 180 sp., 1909, Assales & Co.
1 Roving frame 164 sp., 1897, Twedal & Sinoby.
1 Roving frame 164 sp. 1896, H. & B.
2 Roving frames 164 sp., 1892, H. & B.

SPINNING ROOM.

36 Ring frames 300 sp. ea., by Assales & Co., 1906.
1 Pair mule 1600 sp. ea., by Haward & Blow, 1909.
2 Pairs mule 1400 sp. ea., by Taylerlang, 1889.
2 Ring frames for doubling yarn 300 sp. ea., by Assales & Co., 1906.

MECHANIC SHOP.

1 Cotton cleaning machine.
1 Bonda machine.
3 Bundling presses.
1 Bailing press complete with pump.
100 Reels.
1 Engine 650 I.H.P., by Douglas & Grant, 1914 A.D (ordered out in 1914, before this the mill was working with electric power).
2 Stirling boilers for 200 lbs., 1915.
1 Lancashire boiler 30ft. by 7½ and 180 lbs., Maker Galloway, 1915.
1 Donkey pump vertical.
2 Lathes.
1 Drilling machine.
Gearing complete for the whole plant.
16 Hunidi fire installations complete.
Pumping engine for above.
1 dynamo of 230 volts.
Complete electric installation plant.
A complete Ginning Factory of 40 Gms. complete with gearing, &c., driven by Mani Engine.

Apply to—

Mr. GULAM HOOSEIN ESSAJI.
11, Tamarind Lane,
Motilal Mansions. 3577

PUBLIC NOTICES.

POLICE NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are informed that on SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, the following roads will be reserved for public purposes between 8 p.m. and 12 p.m.:—

QUEEN'S ROAD and MAYO ROAD—Between Church Gate Street and Band Stand.

This order is made under the provisions of section 23 (4) of the Bombay City Police Act, IV of 1902.

F. A. M. VINCENT,
Commissioner of Police.

Head Police Office:
Bombay, 21st November, 1918. 3206

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of Messrs. MARSLAND PRICE & Co., Ltd., will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 3rd December, 1918, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt Directors' Report, audited Balance Sheet and abstract of Profit and Loss account for the year ending 30th June, 1918.
2. To sanction the declaration of a dividend.
3. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but offer themselves for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 27th November, 1918, to 10th December, 1918, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 21st November, 1918. 3203

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai BACHIBAI, wife of KARMALI HASSUM and KARMALLI HASSUM, both of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan inhabitants having contracted for the absolute sale of the undermentioned property to our client, all persons having any claim on the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, gift, sale, lien, lease, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 48, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claims, (if any) and they shall be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground together with the messuage tenements, bungalow and other erections standing thereon situate, lying and being at Bandra, District Thana, Taluka Salsette, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, containing by admeasurement 1,180 square yards or thereabouts bearing non-agricultural Survey No. 209A in the Books of the Collector of Thana and assessed by the Bandra Municipality under house No. 54B and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the Public Road leading to Byramji Jijibhoy Point, on or towards the West by a strip of Government land and beyond that by a Public Road and beyond that by the Sea, on or towards the North by the property of Munchershaw Mehta and on or towards the South by the property of Pirmahomed Dewji and which said premises are now in the occupation and possession of the Vendors.

Dated this 21st day of November, 1918.

UNWALLA PEEROZSHAW & PAPA,
3194 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai PARWATIBAI, wife of VINAYEK BALKRISHNA DHURANDHAR has contracted to sell to our clients Mr. TOKERSEY POONSEY and Bai RATANBAI, wife of POONSEY DEWSEY, the undermentioned property situate in the Gundawli Village, near Andheri in the Salsette Taluka of the Thana Zilla, bearing non-agricultural No. 25, the land more particularly described in the Schedule hereundermentioned. All persons having any claim to the said property by way of inheritance, gift, lease, lien, maintenance, mortgage, charge, sale or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 79, Medows Street, Fort, within 10 days from the date hereof, otherwise all claims if any will be considered as waived and the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY ABOVE REFERRED TO.

S. No.	Pot No.	Phalni No.	Area in Gunthas.
47	7	..	4½
50	2	..	¼
..	10	..	6½
47	1	..	4
..	2	..	13
..	2	..	12
..	3	..	4
	4	..	5
	16	..	¼
	17	..	1½
			27¾

together with all bunglows, buildings, outhouses, privies, well, &c., standing and being thereon.

Dated this 21st day of November, 1918.

MALVI MODY RANCHODDAS & CO.,
3207 Purchaser's Attorneys.

DEPENDABLE BUSINESS TYPEWRITER.

THE "NATIONAL STANDARD PORTABLE" No. 3 is the simplest and most efficient typewriter suitable for business, professional or home work, travellers and invalids, at one-half the regular price, and embodies all the features found on any standard model yet invented. Price, including an improved travelling case, Rs. 190. F.O.T. anywhere, concession to consumers of 3 and 4 machines. Booklet free.—The WRITING MACHINE & EQUIPMENT CO., P.O. Box No. 424, Bombay.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.
Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF 638 BALES COTTON

On TUESDAY, the 26th instant, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of Seth Thackersidas Shivsayamal near his room at Cotton Green, Colaba, and on account and at the risk of Seth Narandas Chunilal:—
76 bales Cotton Rajkot.
217 bales Cotton Sajin.
2 bales Cotton Kumtha old.
338 bales Cotton Kumtha.
5 bales Cotton Kudchi.
The above goods are on view in the godowns Manek No. 1 and Kalyan No. 6 of Seth Thackersidas Shivsayamal.

AUCTION SALE OF 9 BALES UNCALENDERED SATEENS OF THE PLANET MILLS, 6 BALES CHECKS OF THE SIMPLEX MILLS AND 3 BALES CHECKS OF THE BRADBURY MILLS.

On FRIDAY, the 29th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Thucker Nensi Madhavji and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned parties:—

On account and at the risk of Messrs. Mathuras Co. of Dader Gully:—
5 bales each 40 pieces uncalendered Sateens of the Planet Mills No. 1300, 9½ lbs., 33 yards.
4 bales each 40 pieces uncalendered Sateens of the Planet Mills No. 1500, 10½ lbs., 33 yards.

On account and at the risk of Marwadi Kalaram Brijmohan:—
2 bales each 60 pieces Checks of the Simplex Mills No. 1321½, 24 yards.

On account and at the risk of Punjabi Dulichand Durgadas:—
4 bales each 60 pieces Checks of the Simplex Mills No. 1181, 24 yards.

On account and at the risk of Multani Juvarmal Mahasing:—
2 bales each 60 pieces Checks of the Bradbury Mills No. 5050, 24 yards.

On account and at the risk of Marwadi Gajanan Jugalkishor:—
1 bale 60 pieces Checks of the Bradbury Mills No. 5050, 24 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF 89 BALES BLEACHED CHECKS OF THE MADHAVJI MILLS.

On SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Maganlal Parbhudas and on account and at the risk of Messrs. N. E. Ardeshir and Co.:—
11 bales each 50 pieces Bleached Checks of the Madhavji Mills No. 5201, 42 yards.
13 bales each 50 pieces Bleached Checks of the Madhavji Mills No. 5300, 42 yards.
8 bales each 50 pieces Bleached Checks of the Madhavji Mills No. 5401, 42 yards.
3 bales each 50 pieces Bleached Checks of the Madhavji Mills No. 5501, 42 yards.
3 bales each 50 pieces Bleached Checks of the Madhavji Mills No. 5601, 42 yards.
11 bales each 50 pieces Bleached Checks of the Madhavji Mills No. 5801, 42 yards.
3 bales each 50 pieces Bleached Checks of the Madhavji Mills No. 5901, 42 yards.
12 bales each 50 pieces Bleached Checks of the Madhavji Mills No. 9501, 42 yards.
15 bales each 50 pieces Bleached Checks of the Madhavji Mills No. 15700, 42 yards.
10 bales each 50 pieces Bleached Checks of the Madhavji Mills No. 16800, 42 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 CASES COTTON AND WOOLLEN MIXED UNDERSHIRTS.

On MONDAY, the 2nd December, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of Mr. D. N. Kapur, the representative of Messrs. Need and Co., and on account and at the risk of Messrs. K. Pujaram Bhaiji, and Co.:—
N C 607 P B 106—1 case 60 doz. Cotton and Woollen mixed ladies' Undershirts, size 28in., 30in., 32in.
N C 512 P B 52—1 case 50 doz. Cotton and Woollen mixed Undershirts Sweater Neck, size 28in., 30in., 32in., 34in., 36in.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 CASKS JAPANESE ANILINE SALT AND 14 CASKS JAPANESE BLEACHING POWDER.

On MONDAY, the 2nd December, at 2-15 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of Seth Narandas V. Dossa:—
10 casks each one cwt. Japanese Aniline Salt.
14 iron casks with wooden crates each 1 cwt. Japanese Bleaching Powder.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 23rd November, 1918.

J. S. MODY. & CO.
20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Auction Sale of the Stock in Trade of fancy goods of the well-known Shariff Show Rooms will be resumed, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, 23rd at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE on SUNDAY, the 24th November, 1918, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE of Very Valuable Household Furniture, Combination Piano with Pianola, Sweet toned Cottage Piano, Brief Size "Oliver" Typewriter, Milner's Fireproof Safe, Electric Venetian Glass Chandeliers, Lot of Wearing Apparel, Gold Embroidered Officers' Dresses, also a Specially Selected Consignment of Italian Marble Statues, etc.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., on SUNDAY, the 24th day of November, 1918, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), will sell by Public Auction; in the Show Rooms next to Messrs. Sorabji Hormusji's Motor Show Rooms, opposite the Chowpati Level Crossings, New Queen's Road, (where the kit has been removed for the convenience of sale.)

Very valuable teak and blackwood made to order household furniture, etc., comprising sliding dining table, chairs, handsome sideboard, dinner and dumbwaiters, meat-safes, rich glass and porcelainware, rich platedware, comfortable upholstered Chesterfield sofas, easy chairs, handsome cabinets, sweet-toned combination piano with pianola, sweet toned cottage piano, brief size "Oliver" typewriter, Milner's fireproof safe, electric Venetian glass chandeliers, handsome almyrahs, clothes and gown presses, marble chest of drawers, Singer's sewing machine, lot of rich wearing apparel, gold embroidered officers' dresses, dress trunks, valuable pictures, carpets, cooking utensils, etc.

The property of the late Captain T. H. Knight, R. I. M. and others.

AT 4 P.M. (S.T.)

Ex. S.S. "Tossan Maru," a specially selected remaining consignment of very valuable selected artistic coloured and white marble Venice, Italian statues, marble animal models, marble busts, figures, pedestals, flower pots etc.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY, & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 23rd November, 1918.

SALE BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS, BOMBAY.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel No. 321.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT SHEIKH MEMON STREET.

On WEDNESDAY, the 4th December, 1918, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction under instructions from Messrs Soonderdas and Co., Attorneys for two of the Executors of the Estate of Bai Kessorbai widow of Dharamsey Lalji with the consent of the Advocate-General of Bombay and the remaining two Executors the undermentioned very valuable property on the premises:

THE PROPERTY ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground measuring 437½ square yards or thereabouts situate at Sheikh Memon Street on the east side thereof in the Town and Island of Bombay in the registration Sub-District of Bombay with the dwelling house chawl other buildings houses outhouses standing thereon bearing Municipal Assessment G Ward Nos. 189 (1) and 199, and Street Nos. 357, 359, 361 and (1) and bounded as follows: That is to say on or towards the east by the property of Maneckchand Kapurchand on or towards the west by Sheikh Memon Street on or towards the north by the property of Tarachand Sitaram and on or towards the south by the property of Bhat Madhavji Harjiwan.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Soonderdas and Co. at their office at No. 1, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURES.

Sale on MONDAY 25th November at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their auction rooms.

Specially selected Pieces of Dining Table, Dining Chairs Mirror Back Sideboard, Chesterfield Sofa, Chairs, Glassware, Crockery, etc., etc.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on Monday the 25th day of November, 1918, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), dining table chairs, grand mirror back solid side board, dinner-wagon, dumb-waiter, teapoys, side tables, Chesterfield sofa, arm chairs, easy chairs, side and tiled top teapoy, show cases, cabinet, corner cabinet, low chair, arm chairs, hatstand, Curzon chairs, English palm stand, centre table, selected bed-room furniture, single and double bed almyrah of single and double doors, bedroom chairs, etc., etc.

Property of an European Gentleman.
The property is on view.

THE BEST OPPORTUNITY TO MILL OWNERS AND COTTON MERCHANTS.

SALE opposite the Goods Superintendent's Office G. I. P. Railway, Wari Bunder.

The sale of about 5,000 bales of the Salvage Cotton of the recent fire which occurred at Warehouse No. 5 of the Prince's Docks.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO. Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 26th November 1918, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) Opposite the Goods Superintendent's Office, G. I. P. Railway Wari Bunder where the Salvage is removed for sale.

About 5,000 Full Pressed Bales of the Salvage Cotton of the recent fire at Warehouse No. 5, Prince's Docks which occurred on 13th November 1918, comprising of Bengal, Cocora, Karachi, Western, Tuticorin and F. F. Cotton raws, Coconada (slightly damaged by fire and water).

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 23rd November 1918.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE SECOND WEEK BEGINS TO-DAY

of the great and gripping Patriotic serial

"A DAUGHTER OF UNCLE SAM!"
(12 PARTS—15,000 FEET)

starring the world-famed couple JaneVance and William Sorelle.

The Second Instalment this Week—(Four Reels—5000 feet)—is crowded with tense and dramatic situations, well calculated to hold spectators glued in their seats.

COME—EVEN NOW!

Last Week this Thrill Story of Enemy Spy Plots in America made quite an impression. As each Episode is delineated independently of the rest, you are strongly advised to see this stirring and marvellous War Film this Second Week, even though you may not have seen the preceding parts. Trot along one of these days—to-day for choice—at the

CINEMA PRECIOUS
(Grant Road Tram Terminus)

to see the extraordinary Espionage work of the Germans in America at the commencement of the Great War, and the counter-moves of an American Heroine. The Photo-play is bristling with Sensation, Adventure, Romance, Patriotism, and Tragic incidents.

"A Daughter of Uncle Sam!"

The Programme includes the Universal Screen Magazine and a Comedy.

Special Prize Matinee Shows: To-day and To-morrow at 3-30 and 5-15 p.m. (S.T.)

Rest of the Shows at: 7; 8-45; 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)

AMUSEMENTS.

Empire THEATRE

To-day and To-morrow, 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 a 0 p m

The Adventures of STINGAREE

THE GENTLEMAN BUSH-RANGER

2 DASHING ADVENTURES THIS WEEK 2

"CLUBS ARE TRUMPS." "CLUBS ARE TRUMPS." "CLUBS ARE TRUMPS."

LUKE'S LATEST 2-PART COMEDY.

— Bombay's Popular Picture Rendezvous —

THE MAJESTIC

Tram Terminus, Girgaum

presents To-day and during the Week

— THE SECOND INSTALMENT —

OF THE THRILLING UNIVERSAL SERIAL

THE RED ACE

featuring the dare-devil of the Screen

MARIE WALCAMP

Episode 5th—IN MID-AIR.
Episode 6th—FIGHTING BLOOD.
Episode 7th—LION'S CLAWS.
Episode 8th—THE LAIR OF THE BEAST.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

NOTE—TWO PRIZE MATINEES on Saturday & Sunday at 3-30 & 5-15.

OUR PATRONS WILL REJOICE

to learn that the fascinating, sweet Pet of the Bombay Screen,

"ROBINNE"

the daintiest and the loveliest Pathe Cinema Queen—Mademoiselle Gabrielle Robinne—will make her appearance once again this Week commencing to-day, at the

WEST-END CINEMA

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)

in a serenely beautiful, heart-captivating, Social Pathe Drama,

"THE SONG OF FIRE!"

(5000 Feet.)

It is the loveliest, and the most delicious Story and fills the heart with the gentlest and the noblest emotions

SCREENED FOR THE FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY.

and specially selected by the

WEST-END CINEMA

for their Special Grand Festive Programme this Week.

Mademoiselle Robinne, plays the noble and the beautiful Wife of a talented but obscure Musical Artist—herself being a rich and a distinguished Painter. How she fondly adores her poor husband, what noble sacrifices she makes to make him happy, how unceasingly she strives to bring his rare genius to light——ah! all this leaves such a deep and a profound impression on your heart, that you want to see the Film over and over again!

"THE SONG OF FIRE!"

We earnestly exhort our Patrons to see this splendid Pathe Production, and we guarantee you unmitigated pleasure.

A screaming Comedy in the Programme.

Two Special Prize Matinee Shows to-day and to-morrow at 3-30 and 5-15 p. m. (S.T.)
Rest of the Shows at 7, 8-45, 10-15 p. m. (S. T.)

SALVITAE

THE most powerful but harmless nervine tonic producing startling results, immediate and permanent in all cases of nervous exhaustion.

ASTHMA TABLETS.

The best remedy for cough, difficult breathing, fits and the worst from of Asthma. Instant relief by every dose.

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Rapidly reduces the quantity of urine. Renders the urine and blood sugar-free. Reduces the specific gravity. Allays thirst and invigorates the system.

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The sovereign remedy for all forms of piles external, internal, and bleeding. Cured without operation.

Price of each of the above medicine is Re. 1 per phial containing 24 tablets,

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Lessees:—The Excelsior Theatres Co. Ltd.

To-day & To-morrow at 5-30

Bandman Opera Co.

In a series of popular London Musical Successes.

To-day Sat. 23rd at 5-30

SPECIAL HOLIDAY MATINEE

of the popular Revue Musical Comedy

"THE BING BOYS ARE HERE"

To-morrow Sunday at 5-30

REDUCED PRICE MATINEE

"CHU CHIN CHOW"

Prices for the above Matinees Rs. 3 to As 8. And Booking at the Theatre.

Monday 25th at 9-30

"THE MERRY WIDOW"

Tues & Wed. 26th & 27th at 9-30

"YES UNCLE"

Thursday 28th at 9-30

"TO-NIGHT'S THE NIGHT"

Friday 29th at 9-30

"HIGH JINKS"

To-day & To-morrow at 9-45

New Pathe Drama

"HEART OF A SOLDIER"

New Pathe Comic

"I MARRY MY WIDOW'S SISTER"

IMPERIAL

The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay.

TO-NIGHT

THE EMINENT ENGLISH CINEMA STAR

C. AUBREY SMITH

IN A POWERFUL SIX-REEL MASTERPIECE

"The Witching Hour"

A Drama dealing with the extraordinary telephathic powers of a strong willed man.

PATHE GAZETTE

Latest.

THE LAMB

By Luke.

TIME: 7, 8-45, and 10-30 p. m. daily. Matinee every Saturday & Sunday, 5-30 p.m. Extra Show every Sunday 3-30 p. m.

POPULAR PRICES.

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"THE HOUSE OF HATE"

Featuring Pearl White.

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OF VARIETIES

GAIETY THEATRE

6-30 TO-NIGHT 6-30 P.M

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VICTORY PROGRAMME

War Cartoons

PARIS FASHIONS

A sensational American Drama

ANTO BANDITS OF NEW YORK

THREE SULTANS

A LION LET LOOSE

and a KEYSTONE COMEDY

GASSIE THE GOLFOR.

NEW ALEXANDRA

Near Crawford Market.

TO NIGHT!

EIGHT MORE PARTS.

Episodes 5, 6, 7 and 8

OF THE

BRILLIANT UNIVERSAL SERIAL

THE RED ACE

featuring

MARIE WALCAMP

Episode 5th.
"IN MID-AIR."
Episode 6th.
"FIGHTING BLOOD."
Episode 7th.
"THE LION'S CLAWS."
Episode 8th.
"THE LAIR OF THE BEAST."

3 SHOWS NIGHTLY

PLEASE NOTE CHANGE OF TIME:

1st Show at 7-15: 2nd Show at 9: 3rd Show at 10-45 (S. T.)

PRIZE SHOWS:

Saturday and Sunday at 5-30.

Most Thundering Events of the Two Grand Serials.

"Exploits of Elaine"

12th INSTALMENT

AND THE

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SECOND INSTALMENT

MOST TERRIBLE PLOTS

Conspiracy of a very Infernal Type

How Scoundrels are Thwarted.

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Far Grandest of two Serials.

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The 8-reel Metro Wonderplay

"UNDER HANDICAP."

An exciting story of love and determination.

Featuring the Famous Star

Harold Lockwood.

To-morrow, Sunday at 6-30 and 10 p. m.

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"THE INNOCENT MRS. GORDON."

A comedy of errors which develop into a soul-stirring Tragedy. Featuring the famous star

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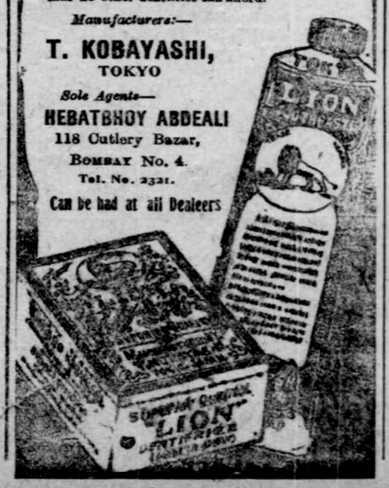

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Whilst I am on tour, please write once or twice a week.

Am glad you are all recovering but a weekly report of progress will help me to obtain another.

200 CURES.

Note address:—

REV. G. R. WALTERS.

M.L., B.A., T.C.D., LL.D.,

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Electro-Tonic Pearls.

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of overwork and dissipation. In cases of premature, old age and weariness after slight effort, these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

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V. P. Charges, annas four extra.

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IS INDIA CIVILIZED?

ESSAYS ON INDIAN CULTURE

BY

SIR JOHN WOODROFFE

The book will be a very valuable acquisition to every Indian Library. Englishmen would find the book interesting and instructive. Bounds in Cloth and Gilt. Price Rs. 2.

GANESH & Co., Publishers, MADRAS.

Financial & Monetary Situation

A WEEKLY REVIEW

Indian Industrial expansion and the Council Debate. The Commission's Personnel and Terms of Reference—Scope and Methods of Enquiry and the Tours. The Report, Appendices, and Minutes of Evidence. The Government Instructions and the Note on Japanese Industrial Progress. The Commission's Recommendations. Industrial Departments, and Technical and Scientic Services. Industries and Agriculture, and Estimate of Costs.

Indian Industrial Expansion and the Council Debate.

Speaking on the resolution moved by a non-official member for the appointment of a committee to consider measures necessary to be undertaken by the Government to establish new industries and strengthen existingindustries, Sir William Clark, the then Commerce Member stated that the Government of India had decided to take action and appoint a Commission "some of whose members will be acquainted with Indian conditions, some with industrial progress in other countries where similar objects have been pursued and others with industrial problems generally and their business side in particular.

The Commission's Personnel and terms of Reference.

The Commission consisted of ten members of whom Sir Horace Plunkett did not take any part at all of the remaining nine members, one is a geologist, one an engineer, one a Calcutta merchant, one a Manchester businessman who resigned subsequently and one a civilian, these members being Europeans; and the Indian section was represented by an Indian politician, and three industrialists. It was a matter for regret that there was not a single economist on the Commission, and the personnel was too strong in the pure business element with the inevitable result that certain aspects of the problem have received undue attention while other important matters have either been ignored or scrappily dealt with. A lack of prespective and serious omissions regarding many fundamental problems connected with the promotion of new industries and the development of the established ones, are writ large over the report.

The Commission was instructed to examine and report upon the possibilities of further industrial development in India and to submit its recommendations with special reference to the following questions:—

1. Whether new opening for the profitable employment of Indian capital in commerce and industry can be indicated;

2. Whether and, if so, in what manner Government can usefully give direct encouragement to industrial development:—

(a) By rendering technical advice more freely available;

(b) by the demonstration of the practical possibility on a commercial scale of particular industries;

(c) by affording, directly or indirectly, financial assistance to industrial enterprises; or

(d) by any other means which are not incompatible with the existing fiscal policy of the Government of India.

The report, submitted by the Commission, contains no definite recommendation regarding 1, while as regards 2, it ignores (b) and (d) altogether, and deals with (a) and (c) in an imperfect and vague manner.

Scope and Methods of Inquiry and the Tours.

The President arrived in India in May 1916, and proceeded to Simla. After the preliminary investigation was completed, instead of commencing work, the President made a rambling tour for the purpose of preparing a preliminary note on the scope of the commission, which he could have done in Simla, and for which a separate tour was not necessary. In July a meeting of the members was held in Calcutta when methods of procedure to be adopted in the formal collection of evidence were discussed and decided. It took two more months to prepare a list of questions and after assembling at Simla, the Commission started work at Delhi on the 27th October, 1916, visited the United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa Bengal, Central Provinces, Madras and Bangalore, and came back to Delhi in the end of February, 1917. Then the Commissioners took a long holiday of over eight months, and reassembled at Bombay in November. On the completion of their tour by the middle of February last, the Commission again went into recess. From March 18th to 29th the members met to consider the draft report, and it was only in the end of October last that the report was published.

The Report, Appendices, and Minutes of Evidence.

The Report is an octavo volume of about 291 pages and is practically a unanimous report, though Mr. Malaviya appends a separate note covering about 60 pages. The Commission recorded the written statements of 472 witnesses, of whom 342 appeared before them for oral examination. The Minutes of Evidence are printed in six volumes, of which the sixth is confidential. The Commissioners say "In deference to the wishes of witnesses or from other considerations, it was considered advisable to treat as confidential some of the matter brought before us, and we have accordingly prepared one volume of confidential evidence, which will not be available to the general public. In view of the fact that the Commission was freely admitted to inspect industrial concerns, and that information, often of a confidential nature, was placed at our disposal on these occasions, our inspection notes also will not be published." We are not convinced that the reasoning is acceptable, and it is certainly not in the interest of the public that one entire volume should be suppressed as confidential and that even the notes of inspection should be witheld from the public. Such a suppression is unprecedented in the annals of industrial and similar commissions. We would draw the attention of the non-official members of the Legislative Council to these aspects and suggest that they raise these points in the forthcoming session of the Council and see to it that the inspection notes in entirety and the greater part of the confidential volume of evidence be published forthwith.

The Government's Instructions and the Note on Japanese Industrial Progress.

In a resolution dated the 19th May 1916, appointing the Commission, the Government of India trusted that the report would be placed in their hands within twelve months from the date of its assembling in India, in order that without further delay Government might be able to take suitable action. If the Commission had begun investigations immediately after the arrival of the President and their first meeting in July 1916, they could have reported in a year instead of after nearly two and a half years as they have done.

Sir William Clark in the course of his speech announcing the appointment of the Commission, referring to Japanese economic progress which has a great deal to teach India, said "Japan is the most interesting example of a nation which has developed a structure of modern industrial and commercial enterprise from a past which knew nothing of Western economic conditions. It is therefore of great interest and value to know exactly what her Government has done to aid her people in this notable advance which they have made. The Government of India have already received some information on the subject, though there has not been time for me to deal with it this afternoon, but we felt that it was very desirable to obtain more detailed particulars for the use of the Industrial Commission, and we have arranged therefore that Professor Hamilton, the Mino Professor of Economics in Calcutta, should visit Japan—he has in fact already started—and should prepare a report which will be available in the early autumn."

Curiously enough no mention is made in the report or the appendices about either Mr. Hamilton's report or of the measures taken by the Japanese government to promote industrial expansion. We are inclined to regard that Prof. Hamilton's report is a document of little value, as the professor is wanted by the Calcutta University to vacate his seat as he has been found incompetent, but it is nothing short of a scandal that the Industrial Commission should have ignored the whole subject.

The Commission's Recommendations.

Now that we have sketched briefly the commission's activities let us examine their principal recommendations, in regard to the very limited field covered by their report. The report may be divided into three parts namely, *first* dealing with the diagnosis and description of India's present industrial position and deficiencies, the *second* dealing with the possibilities of improvement and suggestions thrown out in a vague and halting manner, and *third* embodying specific recommendations that can be swiftly translated to action and likely to bear fruit soon.

Industrial Departments and Technical and Scientific Bureaus.

The only important specific recommendation that is made by the Commission is that regarding the formation of Industrial departments, imperial and provincial, with technical and scientific services attached thereto. This is the only important recommendation urging the Government to take immediate action. While the establishment of a proper, efficient, and well-manned technical and scientific band of experts is a desirable reform that should immediately carried out, we are not in agreement with the Commissioners about their proposals for constituting, recruiting, and developing these services, nor can we accept the idea that the services should be first constituted leaving the work it is expected to do vaguely left undefined. Far more important than the services is the work which has to be undertaken first. The Commission has committed a grievous blunder in recommending the immediate establishment of a service *without indicating with precision the policy and the programme that should be immediately undertaken.* As we have already remarked, the Commissioners have maintained absolute silence regarding the part played by the Japanese Government in the economic expansion of that country which Sir William Clark so particularly wanted the Commission to consider in order that we might adopt a suitable policy framed on similar lines. The problem of State aid is scandalously ignored and throughout the report there is absolutely *no mention as to the action taken by the state inseveral countries* that have made economic, especially industrial, progress. It is to be regretted that this serious Commission was not tackled by Mr. Malaviya.

In these words the Commissioners say that they pay more attention to the machinery than to the work it should do and the result that it should lead to "Our report is not intended as an industrial survey, and we have, therefore, concentrated our attention on the*machinery which we propose* should be set up to effect industrial development generally *rather than on the particular industries to be improved.* We have carefully studied the position of certain important industries and the proposlas which have been made for their improvement; but we have *used the knowledge so obtained as a basis for our recommendations for the technical and administrative equipment which Government will require* and for the financial facilities it should provide." (The italics are ours).

Industries and Agriculture and Estimate of Costs.

The first two chapters deal with rural India and some industrial centres and are descriptive. Chapters 3 and 5 give an account of the essential raw materials of India and point out the importance of the agricultural basis of our industrial system. The industrial deficiencies of India are glowingly described and, on the whole, correctly diagnosed in chapter 4. The question of power, the position of Indians in industries, and recent Government industrial policy are discussed in the next three chapters. The organisation of scientific and technical services, provision for research work in India, and industrial and technical education form the subject of chapters 9 and 10. Commercial and industrial intelligence, Government purchase of stores, Land Asqnisition in relation to industries, Technical assistance to industries by Government, and some miscellaneous matters are dealt with in the succeeding chapters. Three chapters are devoted to the welfare of factory labour, Cottage industries, and Co-operation for small and cottage industries respectively. Industries and transport and industrial finance are discussed in chapters 19 and 20. Then the elaborate proposals for the formation of imperial and provincial and imperial departments of industries are outlined in the next two chapters. In the final chapter the costs are estimated, the total annual recurring charges being placed at 86 lakhs of rupees and the capital expenditure being placed at about 2 crores and 16 lakhs of rupees. The capital expenditure is recommended to be spread over seven years by an annual grant of about 30 lakhs per annum.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Nov. 18th

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

New Contracts.

Months	To-day's price
Nov.	20.63
Dec.	19.90
Jan.	19.10
Feb.	18.50
Mar.	17.5[illegible]

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

Liverpool, Nov. 19th

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
Nov.	20.50
Dec.	19.69
Jan.	18.93
Feb.	[illegible]
Mar.	17.30

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m., nearest actual values

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool Nov 18th

New Contracts.

Months	To-day's price.
Nov.	20.63
Dec.	19.90
Jan.	19.18
Feb	18.50
Mar.	17.56

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Saturday, Nov. 16th.

	Bales.
Total in Sight	3,880,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	322,000
East Indian " "	75,000
American " "	3,046,000
Other " "	77,000
Total Sales	2,000
East Indian Sales	600
Total Sepeculation	
" Export	
East Indian Export	
" " Stock	38,000
" " Forwarded	1,600
" " Actual Export	
" " Imports	
" " Speculation	
American Afloat	130,000
East Indian Afloat	1,000
Total Afloat	163,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Nov. 15th

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	25,000
" Exports to Great Britain	Nil
" " to Continent	2,000
Futures at New York Jan.	28.05
" " March	27.80
" " May	27.72
Spot Cotton at New York	30.05
" " Orleans	29.35
Futures at New Orleans Jan.	27.45
" March	27.35
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	10⅝
Demand Bills	4.75.95
Silver Commercial Bars	101⅛

	Bales.
Week's Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports	118,000
" Exports to Great Britain	15,000
" " to France and Continent	13,000
" " to Japan	5,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	1,255,000
" " at Interior Ports	1,226,000

New York, Nov. 16th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	22,000
" Exports to Great Britain	Nil
" " to Continent	Nil
Futures at New York Jan.	28.00
" " Mar.	27.75
" " May.	27.45
Spot Cotton at New York	29.90
" " Orleans	29.75
Futures at New Orleans Jan.	27.40
" " Mar.	27.25
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	10⅝
Demand Bills	4.76.00
Silver Commercial Bars	101⅛

New York, Nov. 18th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	20,000
" Exports to Great Britain	5,000
" " to Continent	6,000
Futures at New York Jan.	27.90
" " Mar.	27.50
" " May	27.30
Spot Cotton at New York	28.75
" " Orleans	29.15
Futures at New Orleans Jan.	26.35
" " Mar.	26.60
Fair Rio Coffee No 7 quality)	10⅝
Demand Bills	4.76.00
Silver Commercial Bars	101⅛

MONEY MARKET.

London, Nov. 18th

Rentes 3%	62 3/4
Bar Silver Spot	48 3/4

Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady.

Discount Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April, 1917

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 1/2
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3 1/2
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 3/8
" " " " 6 "	4 5/8
Interest day to day loans	3
" 7 day market loans	3 1/8
Consols 2½ %	59½
Rupee Paper 3½ % Nominal	54
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan	71
Government Securities 3 %	61
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	25.97½

WAR LOANS.

London, Nov. 18th.

3½ % 1925—1928	£87½
4½ % 1925—1945	£99½
5 % New	£94

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Nov. 18th.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozpore usual bold Afloat Value	590
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship Afloat Value	600
Tone of Linseed:—Quiet.	
Toria Rapeseed float.	600

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£133
Standard Copper G. M. B Nominal	£122½
Hard Spelter	Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos 16/18 C. & F Calcutta Nov.-Dec. Nominal	19/6
Fine White Java C. & F Calcutta Nov.-Dec. Nominal	21/6

RUBBER

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Nov.-Dec. Sellers	2/10½
Plantation First Latex Crepe Dec Paid	2/5

(For Bombay Markets see page 12.)

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Armistice Celebration, Public Holiday.
Cricket Match, English vs. India, Bombay Gymkhana Ground.
Salle Francaise: Lantern lecture by Prof. Louis Peltier, on Touring in Beautiful and Quaint Corsica, First Part, 6-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, Nov. 29.

Meeting of Standing Committee, of Bombay Corporation, 3-30 p.m. (B. T.).

SATURDAY, Dec. 7.

Farewell Reception at Government House 9-45 p.m.

TUESDAY, Dec. 10.

Farewell Official Dinner at Government House 8-30 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

Palace of Varieties Gaiety Theatre: 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre: Cinema 9-45 and Bandman Opera Co. 5-30.
West End Cinema: 3-30, 5-15, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Royal Opera House: at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Empire Cinema: 4-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Majestic Cinema 3-30, 5-15, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30
New Alhambra Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m
New Alexandra: 7-15, 9 and 10-45 p.m.
Precious Cinema: 3-30, 5-15, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30

BAND AT THE ESPLANADE

By kind permission of their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Willingdon, C.I., their Band will play at the Esplanade Bandstand to-day at 6 p.m. (S.T.) under the direction of Mr. E. A. Barrat.

YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of thanksgiving for the cessation of the hostilities will be held under the auspicies of this Association to-morrow at 9 a.m. (S.T.)

LECUURE ON CO-OPERATION.

Under the auspices of the Parel Branch Social Service League Mr. V. M. Rane will deliver a public lecture on Co-operation in Ambewadi, Kalachowkey Road, at 9 p.m., (S.T.) to-day.

LECTURE ON SELF-HELP.

Under the auspices of the Parel Branch of the Social Service League Mr. G. V. Soke will deliver a public lecture on "Self help" in the office of the branch on to-morrow at 6 p.m. (S.T.)

MUSLIM STUDENTS' UNION.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar will deliver a lecture to-morrow at 6-30 p.m. at the Anjuman-i-Islam Hall, Hornby Road, Fort, when the Hon. Mr. M. A. Jinnah will preside. The lecture is open to the public.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-morrow at the Bombay Persidency Association Rooms at 3 p.m., (S.T.)

NAMADEO SAMAJIK SAUNSTHA.

Under the auspices of the Saunstha a meeting will be held to-day at 9 p.m., (S.T.) to form a new Managing Committee for the ensuing year in Mr. Khandke's Hall, at Kapad Lane.

THE DAIVADNYA DEBATING SOCIETY.

A lecture meeting of the above Society will be held to-morrow at 5 p.m., (S.T.) in the Hall of the S. L. and So. Society's Shankershett Girls' School Pallow Road, when Mr. V. A. Pitale, will deliver his lecture in Marathi on Daiwadnya Institutions.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE, TEMPERANCE CLUB.

Under the auspices of the Social Service League, Temperance Club Mr. L. B. Nayak, will expound a Puran on "Temperance and Religion" to-morrow at 7 p.m. (S.T.) in the Temperance Club Hall, New Foras Road Dongre Building.

THE ISRAELITE BROTHERHOOD.

Under the auspices of this Institution, Mr. N. M. Joshi, of the Servants of India Society, will deliver a lecture in Marathi with lantern slides, on "Cooperative Stores", to-morrow at 6 p.m. (S. T.), in the premises of the Brotherhood, 2nd Peerkhan Street, Byculla, when Mr. Solomon Moses, Solicitor, will preside.

To-night's Jewish History Class will meet as usual.

CATECHETICAL ASSOCIATION.

To-morrow being the 3rd anniversary of the inauguration of the Catechetical Association in the parish of Dabul, there will be held the First Communion to Children at 7 a.m., and in the evening at 4 in the newly acquired compound, a Tea-party and prize distribution for the children who attend the Catechism lessons, given every Sunday by the Members, at the 12 centres in Bombay.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE OVERSEAS.

The Superintendent of the Dadar branch write Men of any community who are in possession of "First Aid Certificates" of the St. John Ambulance Association and who are desirous to join this Division are requested to call at the Antonio Da Silva School, Dadar to-morrow at 8 a.m., (S.T.) sharp for enrolment. Full Regulation Uniform is issued free.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

A conversational meeting will be held to-day at 6 p.m. (S. T.), at the Headquarters. Open to members only.

The Senior Class will be conducted by Mr. B. K. Dhurandhar, to-morrow at a.m. (S. T.), at the Prarthana Mandir Hall, Girgaum, when he will expound Mill's Liberty.

The Junior Class will be conducted by Mr. A. M. Modi, on the same day and at the same hour at the Headquarters, when he will expound "Anthology of Verse for Indian Students", by J. Thomson.

The classes are open to all.

ALLOTMENT OF REVERSEDRAFTS.

The following press communique is issued:—

The allotment of Reverse Drafts on London for the sale of 28th November has been fixed at £2 million.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE.

Stingaree—the Gentleman Bushranger—still calmly pursues his adventurous career at the Empire. This week two particularly good adventures are depicted in which the gallant free-booter is playing the chivalrous role of protecting the innocent against the villain. Stingaree suddenly runs against a link with his English past in the shape of a man who, he recognises, is wanted for murder in England. Stingaree manages to save a young and innocent girl from throwing in her lot with this undesirable character. In another adventure called "A Bushranger's Strategy' Stingaree is amazed to hear the sound of a violin beautifully played near his encampment. Discovering the player they find what purports to be a famous Italian violinist who states he has come to the wilds for inspiration. They take him to their camp but the player's vigourous fiddling arouses suspicion of Stingaree, which proves to be correct, as his playing is only a decoy to the Police Troopers who surround the camp, but Stingaree outwits them as usual. When they surround his tent and order him to come out there is no response. As movement is obviously taking place inside the Police rush into the tent, but they are amazed and the audience will be highly amused to find out who the occupant is. It is certainly not Stingaree! As usual there is some fine riding and the plot of these both adventures is well written. The programme also includes "Lonesome Luke's latest 2 Part Comedy "Clubs are Trumps."

WEST-END CINEMA.

Bombay audiences are by no means unacquainted with the beautiful Pathe's Star Madmoiselle Robinne. In whatever role this charming actress appears she practically wins all hearts at one scoop! Latterly Robinne seems to have become the special pet of the West-End Cinema screen. In a delightful Drama "A Song of Fire" this dainty star plays the heroine and becomes the pivot of an extremely touching social story. The photo play is specially billed, this week, by the West End for their Holidays-Festive-Programme. The story revolves round the worship of a rich and distinguished wife (a painter) for her talented yet poor husband who has too much scruples to live on the charity of his wife. The drama is really full of poetry and cinema lovers may well be advised to see it.

CINEMA PRECIOUS.

The new attraction is "A Daughter of Uncle Sam," a "patriotic" production in three instalments which promises to provide more thrills in 3 weeks than the usual serial of five weeks' duration. Last week crowded houses followed the first four episodes of this great story of love and war, spies and patriots, with manifest delight. There is real "hustle" in the development of the adventures of the brave and beautiful American girl who is the heroine of the tale through war scenes on land and sea. The heroine and her fearless champion are up against an unusually resourceful and unscrupulous gang of spies, and some of their escapes from destruction at the hands of "the enemy" are quite hair-raising.

THE EXCELSIOR.

In order not to interfere with the great festivities on the Oval to-night, the Bandman Opera Co.'s Management have arranged that the Saturday performance shall take place at 5-30 p.m. to-day when a special Matinee of the popular Revue Musical Comedy "The Bing Boys are Here" (Second edition) will be given. For to-morrow's Matinee that intensely dramatic Musical tale of the East "Chu Chin Chow" will be staged. The booking for these two plays will during the holidays be done at the Excelsior Theatre, as Messrs. Rose & Co. will be closed to-day. On Monday will be the revival of the famous play "The Merry Widow." Further repertoire can be seen in the amusement column.

IMPERIAL

The Imperial will show to-night a strong six-reel drama featuring the well-known English Cinema Star C. Aubrey Smith, and dealing with mental powers of a strong willed man. The story is thrilling and will keep up the interest of the audience throughout.

The Imperial are looking forward to the arrival of a shipment of films which amongst many others, contains the great Serial "The House of Hate", featuring Pearl White. It is hoped that this serial will be on view in Bombay in a couple of weeks time.

The current programme includes, besides "The Witching Hour" a comic by Luke and Pathe's Gazette.

FATAL WOUND ALLEGED INFLICTED BY HUSBAND.

Parvatibai, a Madrasi woman aged about 27, wife of Matha Ramaswami, was found lying wounded in her room on Thursday morning, at Byculla. She was taken to the J. J. Hospital for treatment, but she died there of her wounds. Her husband, who is alleged to have stabbed the deceased has disappeared. A blood-covered knife was lying near her, and there were wounds on her neck which were bleeding. Further investigations are taking place.

HOMEWARD MAILS.

The Homeward English Mails will be closed at the General Post Office on the undermentioned dates and at the hours marked against them:—

Unregistered correspondence on Tuesday 26th November, 1918, at 12 noon.

Registered correspondence on Tuesday 26th November, 1918, at 10 a.m.

Unregistered correspondence on Wednesday 27th November, 1918, at 12 noon.

Registered correspondence on Wednesday 27th November 1918, at 10 a.m.

Unregistered correspondence on Thursday 25th November, 1918, at 12 noon.

Registered correspondence on Thursday 28th November, 1918, at 10 a.m.

Postings at the Town Sub Offices must be regulated so as to reach the General Post Office before the abovementioned hours.

ENTERTAINMENT FOR REGIMENTS IN RANGOON.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Nov. 21.

The British regiments in Rangoon will be entertained at a dinner next week in the Jubilee Hall at the expense of a group of members of Pegu Club. All arms of the service will participate. The ten days' holiday from the 22nd instant applies to I.D.F. Units as well as British and Indian regiments.

GROUP GARRISON ARTILLERY.

It is notified for information that members of the Corps in uniform will be admitted free to the Entertainment to Sailors and Soldiers given by the Citizens of Bombay on the Oval near the Bandstand to-day at 8 p.m. Tickets of admission for their family and friends can be had at Headquarters.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

HUGE PROFITS AND SCANTY REMUNERATION.

Tarmahomed Haji Gani and another v. Krishnarao Vasoodew Sirdesai.

(Before His Honor Mr. K. M. Jhaveri.)

This was a suit filed by the plaintiffs for recovery of Rs. 1,200 and interest being amount alleged to have been paid by the second plaintiff as surety for the defendant to the National and Financing Corporation Ltd. on account of a promissory note passed by the defendant in favour of the Corporation.

Mr. K. K. Suntoke appeared for the plaintiffs while Mr. R. K. Dadachanji represented the defendant who alleged that the note in suit was passed by him merely as a benamidar for the 2nd plaintiff who had agreed to pay the amount of the note at maturity and had done so.

After recording evidence, his Honor delivered the following judgment, dismissing the suit.

JUDGMENT.

The real plaintiff in this case Dadamiya Khandwani is a millionaire; the defendant is a poor needy clerk. Defendant served plaintiff for nearly seven years in his steamer business, which brought him a freight of Rs. 10½ lakhs for one trip alone and then, foundering on her way to Marseilles got him another sum of £75,000 by way of insurance. Her original cost was Rs. 75,000 only. Defendant was the sole manager of this steamer business in plaintiff's office and it is but natural to suppose that when this heavily laden net was being hauled in the plaintiff would promise to pay a proportionately large amount to defendant for his exertions too, even though as a servant he was bound to do all he could for his master. The fish was landed, Rs. 10½ lakhs secured, and out of the brokerage of Rs. 30,000 the broker was made to disgorge Rs. 15,000, which plaintiff set apart for distribution amongst his servants. Defendant was paid Rs. 2,000 cash and was credited with Rs. 2,000 in his wages account, on which he owed the amount to the plaintiff. This small sum did not satisfy him and he clamoured for more, as he says, that in an outburst of joy plaintiff had promised him Rs. 10,000 if the job succeeded. Defendant was a needy and an indebted individual and this fact has to be remembered in weighing his evidence as against the plaintiff's. He demanded the balance and plaintiff said he would be unable to pay it as his partners and brothers had decided against giving anything further to the servants. Defendant was in immediate need however, of a small sum of Rs. 1,200 and entreated plaintiff to help him with that amount at least. Plaintiff said he would not pay it from the office cash but would arrange for it outside with the National and Financing Corporation with whom he had an account. Accordingly he did so but as he wanted to keep the matter secret from his brothers he asked defendant to pass a hundi in his own name saying that he would see to the repayment on the due date. Defendant did so. Thereafter according to him interest continued to be paid in advance by plaintiff to the Bank, but on due date, the amount not having been repaid a renewal was arranged. It was a hundi for three months, letters relating to which were addressed to defendant c/o the plaintiff and plaintiff used to attend to them. Ultimately, on maturity, plaintiff paid it, he says, as a surety, as he had given his verbal security; defendant saying that he did so, because he had promised to repay it. After payment, plaintiff got it protested through his own man and then endorsed it over to plaintiff 1. This endorsement is a sham but we are not concerned with it excepting for the fact that it demonstrates the conduct of plaintiff 2 who wanted to remain in the background as much as possible.

Under the circumstances I have to find, what was the arrangement between the plaintiff and defendant. I find that plaintiff really wanted to help defendant and being himself unwilling to borrow from the Bank in his own name got defendant to execute the hundi, the understanding all along being that payment would be made by plaintiff 2. Defendant left plaintiff's service for a higher salary in January 1918 and plaintiff was anxious to get him back, as even after the steamer was lost, there was much to be done. He had to engage a temporary hand at Rs. 300 per month and this is the reason why he now turns round and disowns the arrangement.

The story is no new one, between a rich master and a needy servant the former can become as nasty as he pleases at times. Suit dismissed with costs.

BOMBAY BOXING.

A FIRST CLASS PROGRAMME.

Mr. Albert E. Fleming has got together a first-class programme for his tournament at the Empire next Friday night. The contestants in the star championship combat will be announced early next week, but all the preliminary bouts have now been fixed. Of special interest to local sportsmen is the ten round affair, in which Inspector Melville (Bombay Police) will meet Bombr. Moir (brother of the famous Gunner) at catchweights. Melville is training at Byculla and is at the top of his form. Moir's headquarters are the Y.M.C.A. gymnasium, where he spars with three or four men every evening. He gives promise of coolness, pluck and remarkable science for so young a pugilist. Several naval men will also take part, and some most interesting six-round contests will be put up. Another item will be the meeting of two schoolboys, Amos Garman and Victor Speechly, both of whom weigh 7st. 8lbs. They have been well coached and are most anxious to make a good first impression in the ring.

POONA OPEN LAWN TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

The Poona Open Lawn Tennis Tournaments, 1918, will be held in Christmas as usual, commencing on the 23rd December, 1918. The entries close on the 18th December, 1918.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Nov. 22.

The depression in the Bay has almost disappeared. Rainfall has been local in the northern half of Burma and South Madras. A few falls have occurred in the South. East Bengal and Mysore.

The chief amounts are:—Kyaukpyu two inches, Akyab four, Madras, Trichinopoly and Salem a half.

Forecast:—No large change.

SHIPBUILDING IN INDIA.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Nov. 21.

Three wooden ships have been launched this week, two in Rangoon and one in Moulmein. The former has been built by a Chittagonian firm and the latter by the Bombay-Burmah Trading Corporation.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

AGENDA FOR THE NEXT MEETING.

A meeting of the Senate of the Bombay University will be held in the Sir Cawasji Hall of the University on Tuesday the 20th instant at 5-45 p.m., when among other things the following will be considered:—

1. Election of a member of the Joint Examination Board in place of Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar, Kt., who has vacated his seat on the Board by reason of absence from three consecutive ordinary periodical meetings.
2. Condonation of deficient attendance of students due to the influenza epidemic prevailing in the Presidency.
3. A proposal to empower Principals to condone the deficient attendance of students in Colleges located in towns that may be affiffected with an epidemic disease other than Plague.
4. Appointment of University Lecturers for the current year and a proposal to institute a University Lectureship in Marathi Literature and Grammar.
5. Consideration of an application from the Chief Medical Officer, Baroda State, for the recognition of the State General Hospital, Baroda, for the purposes of post-graduate study prescribed for the M. D., and M.S., Examinations and the Report of the Committee appointed by the Syndicate to inspect the Hospital and report on its suitability for recognition.
6. A proposal to admit Bachelors of Science of other Universities to the M.Sc., Examination of this University.
7. A proposal to afford facilities to Bachelors of Agriculture who wish to appear at the Intermediate Examination in Science.
8. Consideration of the correspondence between the University and Government on the subject of the proposed School of Economics and Sociology:
9. Consideration of the proposal made by the members of the Board of Accounts.
10. Regulations for the proposed University Degree in Teaching.
11. Addition of a paper on Literary Principles and History to the papers in Compulsory English set at the B.A., Examination.
12. Readjustment of the B.A., Pass course.
13. A proposal to afford facilities to Bachelors of Science who wish to proceed to the B. A., degree.
14. Recommendations of the Board of Studies in Sanskrit regarding the position of Pali in the University curriculum.

KARACHI HOME RULE LEAGUE.

DEMANDS SELF-DETERMINATION.

(From our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Nov. 22.

The Home Rule League, Karachi, sent the following telegram to the Prime Minister:—The Home Rule League Karachi congratulates you on the glorious victory and urges the application to India of the principle of self-determination which is to be the principal plank of the Peace Conference. It regrets India is not allowed to elect its own representative.

The following telegram was sent to the Secretary of State:—The Home Rule League, Karachi, requests immediate consideration of the reform scheme. Postponement would cause wide discontent.

The following telegram was sent to the Viceroy. The Home Rule League, Karachi, strongly protests against the one-sided selection of the members of the Franchise and Functions Committees and their decision to hold proceedings in camera.

A congratulatory telegram was sent to Mr. N. V. Vaidya, Secretary the Home Rule League, Nagpur, on his release and the fearless attitude he adopted in trial.

SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS

RESTRICTIONS ON ANNOUNCEMENT REMOVED.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Nov. 21.

The following press communiqué is published:—Restriction on the announcement of the arrival and departure of Mail Steamers has been withdrawn.

PASSPORTS TO LADIES.

The following press note is issued:—It is notified for general information that passports cannot at present be issued to ladies for the journey to the United Kingdom through the Mediterranean. When the restrictions are removed, the fact will be notified.

ARMISTICE AND BONUS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will not the Government, Railways, Commercial offices and Industrial firms follow the laudable and praiseworthy example of Bombay Company, Crystal & Co., and such other noble and liberal-hearted firms in granting three months, salary to their employees who have faithfully discharged their duties in the times of great strain of war and thus show their loyalty to the Crown, Country and their employees; especially when many of them have made exitorbitant profits during the war. Hope this will touch the sympathetic hearts of those concerned—Yours, etc.

B. B. D.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

Bombay, Nov. 22nd.

		Total up-to-date.
War Bonds	Rs. 13,200-0	Rs. 17,33,975-0
Cash Certificates	„ 2,790-0	„ 6,48,163-8
Total	Rs. 15,990-0	Rs. 23,82,138-8

INDUSTRIALISM AND INDIAN CITY DEVELOPMENT.

PROF. RADHA KAMAL MUKERJI'S LECTURE.

(Associated Press.)

BANGALORE, Nov. 21.

Prof. Radha Kamal Mukerji, of the Calcutta University, this evening, delivered a public lecture under the auspices of the Education Committee of the Economic Conference on "Industrialism and the Indian City Development". The lecture was illustrated with lantern slides.

Prof. Mukerji began by showing the main contrasts between the indigenous, communal and the newly imported urban industrial type of the social organisation and he emphasised that an account of the geographical and ethnic factors, self-government of the village, the foundation of the Indian polity,, and the self-direction of the industry and agriculture within the autonomous village, the foundation of Indian economies, still remain bedrocks on which a superstructure is to be built if the rehabilitation of the panchayet is a part of the settled administrative policy. The indispensable "acagirs" must have their functions reorganised along with "patel" the "nirghauti" and "shanbogie". Co-operative movement must adapt itself to this need. If in feverish political experiments of the west there is now emerging out of capitalism financialism and militarism, self-governing village or self-directing industry as a political unit of the syndicalist agitation and the soviet rule how more indispensable it is for India to perpetuate her traditional communal type and develop it in the direction of a federation of self-governing agrarian industrial or other functional units?

SLUMS IN INDIAN TOWNS.

Prof. Mukerji then showed the main features of the urban industrial type and described from his first hand investigations the slums of chief Indian industrial towns. Everywhere the congestion and squalor beat New York and Glasgow records hollow. In New York more than one and half persons to a room is held to be overcrowding. In all mill centres there are rarely less than three persons in a single room hut and some times it is fifteen as in Mandvi in Bombay. He gave detailed descriptions of the slums in Arlipet in Bangalore city where in a room of 7 by 6 by 5 feet where often father and mother, son and daughter-in-law and a few children and chickens to boot are huddled together like beasts. The excess of the middle aged males over the females in the floating immigrant population of mill towns is another danger. Gambling and drink are rife and prostitution well-known in mill towns like Howrah, and Bombay. In tea and coffee plantation, in Ranee Gunge coal and Kolar gold fields, mortality, chiefly female mortality, is very high. Mortality of Bangalore, Kolar and Davangiri is greater than that of Calcutta and Bombay. In Kolar gold fields mortality is more than thrice that of the whole stage of Mysore, one and half times that of Calcutta and Bombay, and four times that of London. He urged that labour welfare work must be seriously undertaken. Mill towns should be replenished with open spaces and little gardens. Labour villages should be built and also light railways which will bring them within access to mills. In these mill villages which will be replaced by villages of work people, communal ethics and traditions will again assist themselves and ideals of domestic and civil life will preserve a continuity, the lack of which has led to so much deterioration both of family and the city. Our India town planning, temples and squares represent communal and sacred centres from which radiate the impulse that uplifts every home, and Indian city will be a congeries of autonomous mohallas each with its temple and park and the whole continuing and expanding traditions of rural and communal life will develop the individual personality of the old rural civilisation, into corporate personality in social groupings of future. Mr. Raghavandra Rao a member of State Council who presided proposed thanks to Prof. Mukerji.

IRRESPONSIBILITY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Allow me to congratulate you for your straight talk in your leader of the 19th instant. What with the severe strictures on the veteran Pandit in the Imperial Council, irresponsibility still triumphs in this country and the notorius bureaucracy is rather on the alert to allot another 45 millions to the "Home" Government unasked, than be moved by the wretched starving condition of, the masses. Compare this with Sir M. Visvesvariah's latest public utterance. He admits the hardships of the masses, invites public suggestions to alleviate the same, and promises in advance that his Highness the Maharaja of Mysore will willingly carry out the suggestions. Which of the bureaucratic caste in India has done like that? No, not even the posing friend of the masses, my Lord Willingdon. Yet, we are glad there is at least one member of this prestige-ridden caste, who has got conscience. Patna is really indebted to the Hon. Mr. Oldham, who has publicly admitted in a meeting that distress is now acute and advised the people not to spend more on festivities to celebrate the Allied success. And the celebration there is going to take the form of feeding the starving, clothing the naked and so on. Will the others also take a leaf out of this and do likewise. Will the Government of India, at least now, decide to devote as much of the 45 millions as is necessary on famine relief in India? Will some Hon. Member at once give notice to the Government to defer further action on the resolution re. the 45 millions grant and move a fresh resolution that since the war is now over, the above should be devoted to famine relief? There is no time to waste and all eyes must now be wide awake.—Yours, etc.,

HUMANITY.

November, 19.

INDUSTRIAL REVIVAL.

TASK OF INDIAN UNIVERSITIES

SIR THOMAS HOLLAND'S ADDRESS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Nov. 21.

Sir Thomas Holland, addressing the graduates of the year, at the annual Convocation of the Madras University, this evening, said that he had been asked by his Excellency the Chancellor in addressing them to indicate some of the ways in which the University could take greater share in assisting the industrial revival of India. His Excellency the Viceroy also regarded this question as one of the most important among the bye-products of the system of reforms which he hoped to see inaugurated during his term of office. India had to be prepared in the near future for two great changes, (1) acceptances by Indians of a greater share in the administration of the country, and (2) equally important forward move in the industrial development. Both to be successful would require the training of young Indians in great numbers and for this work they must rely largely on their universities. Recommendations had just been made by the Industrial Commission in the hope that in the near future India would become a still more important unit in the Imperial Federation, self-contained in men as well as in materials, but to secure this end they wanted not only the energetic initiative and coordinating influence of the Government, but independent enterprise, especially in education. That should enable them to add to the productive capacity of the country.

POLITICAL REFORMS.

Sir Thomas said:—"In spite of our varied personal interests and in spite of difficulties in our points of view my colleagues are unanimous in our one supreme object to find a scheme which, if undertaken with energy and sincerity, will help towards our ideal of an India strong in her own strength and a worthy partner in the Empire—that great Empire which has now emerged stronger than ever from the greatest war that the world has ever known, simply because every constituent of the Empire has made some sacrifice for what it knows to be the righteous cause." continuing, he said, "you have heard much recently about the scheme for political reform which have been designed to give Indians a fuller share in the administration of the country, but reforms in methods of administration must ever be disappointing and barren unless we can find men who are capable of undertaking the administration,—an art that requires apprenticeship and practical experience as much as the carpentry or any other form of technical trade. As to whether the industrial reform or the political reform is more important, is a subject much worth discussion as the relative merits of brain and body neither can reach its full productive value without the help of the other whatever be the phase of the reforms, whether industrial or purely political, the nature of education given to our young men must determine its practical value. Education has proved itself to have more powerful influence on individual than either tradition or heredity." Sir Thomas Holland observed, "To what extent universities by moulding the form of education can contribute to the cause of industrial progress will depend on their recognition of the fact that practical application of physical science is of fundamental importance to every modern form of industry. Judging by statistic results, this University, like others in India, and most of those in England has failed hitherto to keep up with the requirements of the times. Like an ordinary newspaper with regard to the prejudices of its readers, our universities have too often played to the tastes of the majority of its students rather than attempted to mould their tastes so as to qualify them to meet India's urgent demands for qualified technical men required to deal with its abundant raw materials."

NECESSITY OF RESEARCH.

Sir Thomas went on to say: "Principles of science are universal and are as such available to us in India as in Europe, but their successful application necessitates research here on the spot with our own materials and under our own conditions. We want, therefore, in India something more than students who can pass examinations in the principles of science or who have been made familiar with the technical processes that are successful in Europe." He added, "the great war has cut off the finest amongst our young men who would have been ready to come out and assist in the development of India. We want you, young men, to take their places in services in industry and in business. Those of our young English men who have come through the great ordeal alive will be wanted for the task of reconstruction at home. It is for you, therefore, whose security has been purchased by the lives of others to show that you can undertake a share in that industrial regeneration of India which is necessary to make its political advancement effective, permanent and secure." Concluding, he said, "the essence of lessons which I wish to impress on you to-day is this. India is on the eve of a great move forward. The country is about to undertake new political privileges which necessarily carry with them corresponding responsibilities. The most practical need of the country is now, young Indians in greater numbers capable of undertaking administrative duties as well as industrial enterprises." He observed that new political privileges foreshadowed will necessarily remain barren and ineffective unless supplemented by equally important industrial reforms. It was the duty of all responsible for education of young men to meet new requirements and responsibilities necessitated by the new reforms which every true patriot wished to make success.

HUGE 'INDIA' SCORE.

NAIDU'S RECORD HITTINGS.

'ENGLAND'S' POOR BATTING DISPLAY.

JOSHI AND ABDUS SALAAM DEADLY EFFECTIVE.

"INDIA"	500
"ENGLAND"	(FOR 9 WICKETS)—151

An immense holiday crowd witnessed the start which was made shortly after 11-30 a.m. on the second day of, the "England vs. India" fixture on the Bombay Gymkhana grounds yesterday. It being a public holiday yesterday, the crowd was much larger than on the previous day, the different tents and the grand stands being quite full, and the spectators had the good fortune to see some of the most interesting and exciting cricket ever seen in Bombay. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed during the whole course of the game yesterday, and every bit of good batting or bowling or a smart piece of fielding was vigorously cheered, and the enthusiasm reached its height when during the first hour Naidu treated the spectators to some Jessopian hitting. They wildly cheered him as he repeatedly despatched the ball to the boundary and also often over it, and the great pace at which runs came in when "India" were in yesterday may be judged from the fact that no less than 120 were hit up in less than an hour in 55 minutes to be exact. Of course Naidu was mainly responsible for this great rate of scoring. On the first day he had made 35 and resuming his innings yesterday he added 87 in fifty-five minutes. His magnificent innings of 122 included no less than six 6's and thirteen 4's and though he took risks, he gave only one chance and that too after he had made 50, and he received a richly-deserved ovation on his return to the pavilion.

"INDIA" IN A STRONG POSITION.

As the result of the two days' game, "India" stand in a strong position, and they should achieve a handsome victory over the opposing team to-day. Overnight "India" had hit up the big total of 380 for 7 wickets and yesterday they carried the total to 500. In doing this, they accomplished a batting performance, which though it fell short by 68 runs of the total piled up by "England" in the carnival match of 1915, will yet rank as one of the most memorable in the cricket history of India. And they further covered themselves with glory yesterday by dismissing nine of their opponents for a total only of 151. A remarkable stand was made by Vasey and Heath in the latter stage of the "England" innings, and they were still unseparated when time was called, but even if the last two "England" wickets realise a hundred, "England" are not at all likely to be able to save a "follow on," and the only possibility, which even is a remote one, is a draw. The "England" batsmen, with the two exceptions of Vasey and Heath, cut a very poor figure indeed yesterday, and the fact of their having had to bat on a wicket which was somewhat damaged by the wear and tear of a day and a half's game, only partially extenuates their batting failure. They lost nine of their batsmen for a paltry 81 and at one time it appeared as if the side would not be able to reach even a century. But then Vasey and Heath came to their rescue and making a most praiseworthy stand, added 70 without loss. This was undoubtedly partly due to the absence, after the tea interval, through injury, of Joshi, who had been bowling with deadly effect. Still the two batsmen achieved a highly creditable performance in making a splendid uphill fight and putting on no less than 70 runs without loss. Both gave a fine, faultless exhibition of batting and they deserve the greatest credit for saving their side from an utter collapse.

JOSHI DEADLY EFFECTIVE.

Joshi, the famous Hindu bowler, was at the top of his form yesterday. He boled with deadly effect and his great performance was invested with special merit by the fact that it was achieved on a wicket which even after a day and a half's play was still good and that the side opposed to him were a fine batting combination. None of the great "England" batsmen that faced him were comortable with his deliveries and he beat them time after time, and on a wicket which still played easy he was able to get a considerable lot of work on the ball. In fact a times he was altogether unplayable and the "England" batsmen found it altogether impossible to take liberties with his bowling. Every cricketer will sympathise with him in the injury which he sustained shortly before the tea interval and which kept him away from the field afterwards. Though somewhat eclipsed by his great colleague, Abdus Salaam also bowled with great effect and he too had a large share in the cheap dismissal of the "England" batsmen. Though a couple of catches were dropped, the ground fielding of the "India" team was quite up to the mark. H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala, Kapadia, Vithal and Naidu especially distinguished themselves in this department, and a word of praise is also due to Irfani, who did good work behind the wicket. Though the "England" team made some very bad mistakes in the field on the first day, they fielded well on the whole yesterday, the work of Laverton, Cooper and Vasey being especially praiseworthy. Livsey kept wicket in irreproachable style.

During the tea interval, their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon, accompanied by H. H. the Maharaja Jam Saheb, H. H. the Maharaja of Panna, and Captain Laverton and others, visited the Hindu, Islam and Parsi Gymkhana tents and were received with cheering. At the Hindu Gymkhana tent their Excellencies were received by Mr. H. C. Naik, cricket secretary, Mr. M. M. Goradia and Dr. Prabhakar; at the Islam Gymkhana tent by Mr. H. C. Tyebji, cricket secretary; and at the Parsi Gymkhana tent by Mr. J. M. Divecha, cricket secretary, and Dr. M. E. Pavri and Dr. H. D. Kanga. Three cheers were given for their Excellencies, who were also garlanded. At the Parsi Gykhana tent, their Excellencies complimented Mr. Divecha for the great success of the arrangements which he, in conjunction with Captain Laverton and Mr. H. Lee, had made for the cricket carnival within a short space of time.

To benefit the Famine Fund in aid of which the cricket match is being played, an auction sale of some of the bats and balls used during the match will be held at the finish of the game to-day. Among others H. H. the Maharaja Jam Saheb has kindly consented to do the auctioneering.

DETAILS.

Naidu and Murad, the overnight not-outs, resumed the "India" innings, the "England" attack being entrusted to Cooper and Heath, who bowled from the northern and Gymkhana ends respectively. Some singles and twos came in and then Naidu put on 390 on the board by finely sending Cooper to leg for 4, Murad responding by hitting Heath to the Waudby Road boundary. A little later, the fourth century was hoisted on the board amid tremendous cheering, Naidu sending Heath for a single. Eight runs later, Lee relieved Cooper at the northern end, Naidu sending the ex-Middlesex professional to the boundary and reaching his half century amid cheering. Shortly after, Naidu had a "life", Carrol, who was fielding as a substitute, missing him at long-on off Lee. With the total at 421, Lee got past Murad's defence with a well-pitched delievry. The outgoing bateman had played fine cricket for his 40 and assisted Naidu in adding 83 for the eighth wicket. (421—8—40). Joshi now became associated with Naidu, who continued playing a dashing game. Joshi had a brief existence at the wicket as he had made only 5 when Heath scattered his wickets with a beautiful delivery (436-9-5). Vatcha how joined Naidu, who in Lee's next over splendidly hit the bowler to the Esplanade Road boundary, next lifted him over the northern boundary and again sent him to the western boundary. The spectators wildly cheered Naidu's splendid performance, and they again broke out into loud and prolonged cheering on his lifting Heath over the Waudby Road boundary. Naidu was now approaching his century and every hit made by him was enthusiastically cheered. In Lee's next over he put him to the leg-boundary, and he now required 6 runs to reach his century. At 471, Vatcha skied one of Lee's deliveries and was finely held by Pank (471-10-0). Irfani joined Naidu, who then lifting Heath over the eastern boundary reached his century amid scenes of the utmost enthusiasm, the spectators wildly cheering his magnificent performance. Naidu continued to hit out with great fredoom, scoring no less than 20 in this over. He again made some splendid boundary strokes, and quickly hoisted the fifth century on the board amid another outburst of cheering. Shortly after he skied one of Lee's deliveries and was finely held by Carrol, "India's" first innings terminating with the total at 500. (500—11—122).

"ENGLAND'S" FIRST INNINGS.

Garnett and Lee opened "England's" first innings, facing Vajifdar and Joshi, who bowled from the Gymkhana and northern ends respectively. Garnett opened the "England" account by sending Vajifdar for 4 and a few singles brought up the first 10 on the board. A few more singles followed and at 20, "England" met with their first reverse, Joshi finding Lee's wickets with a fine delivery. (20—1—8). Major Weigall was the next man in. Three runs later Joshi broke through Garnett's defence with a beautiful off-break delivery. (23—2—14).

On the resumption after lunch, Laverton joined Major Weigall and scored a single off Vajifdar, Weigall responding by hitting the same bowler for 3 and sending up 30. Shortly after, Joshi was again successful. He beat Major Weigall with a fine delivery which broke in a lot from leg. (30—3—5). Captain Weigall, the next man in, was missed by Chothia in the slips off Joshi. Laverton then put Vajifdar to leg for 3. Joshi was bowling in top form and the "England" batsmen found themselves in considerable difficulty with his deliveries. Shortly after, he had Laverton caught at mid-off by Vajifdar. (41—4—10). A rot had now apparently set in, and Cooper now stepped into the breach. The Indian ground fielding was excellent and the work of H. H. the Maharaja at point was repeatedly cheered. Cooper now enlivened matters a bit for "England" by sending a full toss from Joshi to the Esplanade Road boundary and hoisting the half century on the board amid cheering. A little later he again sent Joshi to the boundary. At 60, Abdus Salaam was entrusted with the attack in place of Vajifdar at the Gymkhana end, and 6 runs later he beat Cooper with a well-pitched delivery. (66—5—17). Newman joined Captain Weigall, who met with a piece of ill-luck, as one of Abdus Salaam's deliveries went into the wickets after touching the wicket-keeper's pads, when the batsman was out of the crease. (67—6—10). H. E. Lord Willingdon, the next man in, was received with cheering. One run later, Newman succumbed to Joshi. (67—7—1). Vasey joined his Excellency, who cut Abdus Salaam for a single. His Excellency got another single, but shortly after Abdus Salaam beat him with a delivery. (75—8—2). Pank joined Vasey. Pank had a brief career at wicket, as he played on to Abdus Salaam when he had made only 5. (81—9—5). Heath partnered Vasey. Joshi was at this stage hurt whilst fielding, and had to be removed to the pavilion. A fielder threw the ball wide of the bowler, and Joshi backed up to stop the ball but failed to gather it and it hit him on the stomach. The tea interval was taken at this sagtage. On resumption. Vasey and Heath, playing fine cricket, sent up the century amid cheering. After the tea interval, Joshi was unable to play and Vatcha bowled from his end. At 5 p.m. "England" had made 113 runs for 9 wickets.

Both batsmen were playing splendid cricket and they steadily raised the score. At 123 Naidu relieved Abdus Salaam at the Gymkhana end and sent down a "maiden" over to Heath. In his next over, Vasey prettily put him to leg for 4 and 130 appeared on the board shortly after. Heath then splendidly hit Vatcha to the eastern boundary. At 137 Abdus Salaam was again put on to bowl, relieving Vatcha at the northern end. Vasey finely put him to leg for 3 and signalled 140 on the board. At 145 Murad relieved Naidu at the Gymkhana end, Heath cutting him for 2, and next driving him for a like number. Vasey then signalled 150 on the board amid cheering, by getting a single off Abdus Salaam. "England" had made 151 for 9 wickets, when stumps were drawn for the day.

The scores:

"INDIA."

D K Kapadia run out	17
P Vithal b Heath	149
S M Chothia b Lee	14
Abdus Salaam run out	0
H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala (capt.) b Pank	83
Yusuf Beg c Pank b Heath	36
C K Naidu c substitute b Lee	122
H J Vajifdar run out	11
C Murad b Lee	40
S M Joshi b Heath	5
M B Vatcha c Pank b Lee	0
P B Irfani not out	1
Extras	22
Total	500

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

"INDIA"—1st Innings.

	O	R	M	W
Lee	32	177	2	4
Newman	7	23	2	0
Heath	39	157	5	3
Laverton	11	46	1	0
Pank	12	44	2	1
Vasey	5	24	0	0
Cooper	3	7	0	0

Lee bowled one "wide."

Umpires: Messrs. R. E. Mody and P. Baloo.

Scorers. Sergeant Hall and Mr. M. J. M. Divecha.

"ENGLAND."

F M Garnett b Joshi	14
H W Lee b Joshi	8
Major L A F Weigall b Joshi	5
Capt G A Laverton c Vajifdar b Joshi	10
Capt. G J V Weigall st Irfani b Abdus Salaam	10
Major K E Cooper b Abdus Salaam	17
J A Newman b Joshi	1
H. E. Lord Willingdon (capt.) b Abdus Salaam	2
Major G H Vasey batting	46
Capt P E D Pank b Abdus Salaam	
J. S. Heath batting	3
W H Livsey to bat.	
Extras	2
Total (for 9 wkts.)	151

Y. M. C. A. SPORTS,

ALL INDIA OPEN ATHLETIC MEETING.

The Bombay Y. M. C. A. All-India Meeting is likely to become a success from the entry point of view, more than 300 having been received.

In the 100 yards flat race there are 50 competitors including many army champions.

In the 120 yards hurdles Hildreth and Naidu last years winner and runner up are both entered besides a large number of army men. The quarter mile has drawn an entry of 28. In the jumps, the entries warrant anticipation of good jumping. Thirty runners are entered for the mile. For the Marathon race which will be run on Friday afternoon from Mahim there are 34 runners. The course will be a follows: From the Scottish Orphanage along the Jamble Tank Road, Bhundar Wadi Road, Worlee Road, Hornby Vellard, Warden Road past the Mahaluxmee Battery, Gowaliar Tank Road, Hughes Road, Sandhurst Road, and on to the Oval, finishing with a quarter mile on the track. The start will be made not later than 5 p.m. Further details of the course and time of starting will be given later.

Arrangements are all in hand for the meeting. Stands and shamianas similar to those at the big cricket match will be errected on the west side of the ground. Lord and Lady Willingdon are attending the sports and Lady Willingdon will distribute the prizes to the successful competitors.

Tickets for admission to the covered stands and enclosure which will admit to both the Friday and Saturday races can be had at all the Y. M. C. A's. in the city.

LUCKNOW RACES.

THIRD DAY: HORSES LEFT IN.

(From our Correspondent.)

LUCKNOW, Nov. 22.

LUCKNOW HURDLES—2 miles over eight flights.

Mil 12-5, Turbulent 10-13, Deadwood Dick 9-4, Barney 9-0.

THE CORINTHIAN PLATE.—One mile.
Sea Lad 9-5, Lady Lyric 8-1, Avanti 8-0.

THE LUCKNOW PLATE.—One and quarter mile.
Ironchest 9-7, British 9-3, Garland 8-10, Hurman 7-7, Pharoah 6-9.

THE FAREWELL PLATE.—1½ miles.
Talcum 9-10, Lebanon 9-6, Hookkoo 8-3, Soleil 8-1, Diana 7-12, Bluesaphire 7-0, Leila 6-7.

COUNTRY BRED HANDICAP.—Distance 6 furlongs.
Weelad 11-0, Hard Cash 8-12, Discarded 8-11, Esme 7-10, Red Virgin 7-5, Hard Up 6-13, Black Prince 6-3.

DESERT HANDICAP.—Distance 5 furlongs.
Maasal 9-13, British 9-9, Bayonet 9-0 Crusader 9-8, Mount Pleasant 9-8, Lightering 8-12, Tagalie 8-0, Promise Me 7-3, Pritum 6-5 Selim 6-5.

TRANS-FRONTIER TRADE OF BENGAL.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 21.

The Government of Bengal has issued a booklet, on trans-frontier trade of Bengal during the year 1917-18. The improvement recorded in the frontier trade of Bengal with Sikkim, Nepal, Tibet and Bhutan during 1916-17, after preceding two year's decline, was maintained during the year under review. The total value of trade in 1917-18 was the highest on record and amounted to Rs. 153 lakhs as against Rs. 128 lakhs in 1916-17. Imports alone accounted for the whole of increase (Rs. 25 lakhs). The principal articles which contributed to this increase were fruits, vegetables and nuts, skins of sheep, goats and small animals and raw wool The total value of imports of fruits, vegetables and nuts aggregated Rs. 36 lakhs in 1917-18 as against Rs. 19 lakhs in 1916-17 and Rs. 13 lakhs in the pre-war year 1913-14. The total imports of the skins of sheep, goats and small animals were valued at Rs. 3,41,105 in 1917-18. The war has brought into prominence the trade in raw wool. Imports from Tibet during the year of report amounted to 81,000 maunds, valued at Rs. 27 lakhs, the aggregate value of exports declined by 2.93 lakhs or 8 per cent. to Rs. 34 lakhs. Articles manufactured, such as cotton yarn and piecegoods, metals and woolen piecegoods constitude the bulk of exports from Bengal. Exports of cotton piecegoods have been steadily declining since 1915-16 and in the year under review decreased in volume from 8,354 maunds in 1916-17 to 6,059 maunds but the value declined by Rs 77.000 only. Owing to high prices exports of metals and manufactures thereof decreased by 3,239 maunds or 34 per cent. in volume and by nearly 1 lakh or 14 per cent. in value to 6.181 maunds and 4 lakhs respectively.

S. S. PADMAVATI SCANDAL.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—We have read with great concern the letter that appeared in your paper of the 20th inst. about the accident that befell to s. s. Padmavati of the Killick Nixon Co. The authors of the letter have gifen, no doubt, merely a true account of the accident and a picture of the confusion that followed it on board the steamer. But we are sorry to note that they have failed to bring to your notice the apathy and the dilatoriness shown by the port authorities and the officers of the said company in sending help to the passengers.

Luckily there was no damage done to the body of the steamer, otherwise hundreds of souls would have perished quite in sight of the Bombay Harbour without any help.

We wonder what the officers concerned were doing that time. Were they busy rejoicing in honour of the great victory? In spite of the danger signals and the firing of the rockets full two hours after, a small inspection boat came to the scene, but went away without rendering any assistance to the passengers on board the distressed ship.

The most scandalous thing about the accident was the indifference shown by the officers of the second examination boat which arrived four hours after the accident. These officers left us in the open sea to pass the whole night without any supply of water and food. Fortunately at 11 p.m. a kind-hearted naval officer came with a towing boat to our rescue. Had it not been for this kind officer we, nearly 500 souls, would have been compelled to pass the whole night without anything. We are all really very thankful to him for the kind assistance brought.—Yours, etc.,

SOME PASSENGERS.

AMERICA AND ENGLAND.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The war is now happily ended. In the effectual destruction of militarism—though the French, Italians, Belgians and ourselves (and in ourselves, of course, I mean Indians and Colonials) have borne the heat and burden of the day—the aid of America has been of invaluable assistance to the cause. For once, it disillusioned the minds not only of neutrals but of at least two of our enemies that the aims and objects of the Central Powers were not to protect vital principles of any particular people or themselves but to vindicate militarism.

The intervention of America has also brought the prospect of evolving a scheme for the maintenance of a permanent peace among all nations within the range of practical politics, and it is confidently expected that on the settlement of all questions arising from the late war, international statesmen will be earnestly employed in the formation of the League of Nations so much desired.

For these reasons the world owes a deep debt to America and the British Empire can justly share in the pride Americans feel in bringing to a successful issue the stupendous contest between militarism and democracy

With a view to perpetuate the remembrance of the affinity which exists between our two countries which has still further been cemented by sharing in the common struggle and also to commemorate the assistance which America has rendered to the Empire I would suggest that the national emblem of America be included on our national flag.—Yours, etc.,

E. E. HUSSEY.

Bombay, Nov. 22.

Armistice Celebration.

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MUNICIPALITY AND EATING HOUSES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall thank you if you would be good enough to publish the following few lines in your widely circulated paper.

The eating houses of the Mahomedans situated between Two Tanks and J.J. Hospital and also at several other places in Bombay are maintained by their owners in such an insanitary condition that very disgusting smell is pouring from the houses themselves thus polluting the surroundings. Every one, desirous of cleanliness, would hesitate to go into some of the eating houses on account of their bad condition. Generally it is found that the walls as well as the ceilings of these houses are not even whitewashed for several months together. Also it is strange to say that their inaction has gone to such an extent that if by chance any death occurs in the premises the owners of the houses never care to get them disinfected nor ask any help from the Municipality. Several people of the low class and also of the middle class are used to taking their food in such eating houses regularly. The licenses for keeping these houses are granted by the Municipality of Bombay; but the Inspectors of the Health Department especially appointed for this duty never care to look into the matter and to bring the owners of these houses to book, for making a breach of the rules and provisions of the sanitary section, under which the licenses are granted.

This is only written for the general public in order to put a stop to this practice and to try to improve the present condition of such eating houses in Bombay.—Yours, etc.

GULOO.

Bombay, Nov. 20.

FRANCHISE COMMITTEE.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Nov. 21.

A communiqué says that the Franchise Commitee will visit Madras about the 13th January and applications are invited from persons who wish to give evidence before them. Applications should be accompanied by the substance of the proposed evidence. It has been decided, adds the communiqué, that the committeee cannot give hearing to persons who do not submit a written statement.

ARMISTICE CELEBRATION FUND.

The following subscriptions to the Fund are acknowledged:—

Previously acknowledged Rs. 24,513; Messrs. Mitsui Bussan Kaisha Ltd., Rs. 1,000; Messrs. Pragji Surji & Co., Rs. 1,000; The Bank of India Ltd., Rs. 1,000; Messrs. Richardson & Cruddas, Rs. 1,000; Messrs. Volkart Brothers, Rs. 1,000; Messrs. C. N. Wadia & Co., Rs. 1,000; The Central Bank of India Ltd., Rs. 1,000; the Hon. Mr. T. J. Strangman, Rs. 500; the Tata Industrial Bank Ltd., Rs. 500; A Sympathiser, Rs. 200; Mr. P. Chrystal, Rs. 200; the Army & Navy Co-operative Society Ltd., Rs. 200; Messrs. Fazalbhoy M. Chinoy and Co., Rs. 150; Mr. W. L. Weldon, Rs. 150; A Parsi Well-wisher, Rs. 150; Mr. D. Mackenzie, Rs. 150; Messrs. Patel Brothers, Rs. 101; Mr. G. W. Hatch, Rs. 100; Messrs. S. Rose & Co, Rs. 100; Messrs. Asquith & Lord, Rs. 100; Messrs. Badham Pile & Co., Rs. 100; Messrs. Leach & Webborney, Rs. 100; Messrs. Hoar & Co., Rs. 100; Messrs. Weld & Co., Rs. 100; Mr. S. R. Bomonji Rs. 100; Messrs. Ladha Ibrahim & Co., Rs. 100; the Hon. Mr. Chunilal V. Mehta, Rs. 100; Messrs. M. N. Gobhai and Co., Rs. 51; Mr. M. Claber, Rs 50; Mr. P. W. Monie, Rs. 50; Mr. N. M. Dumasia, Rs. 50; Mr. Shantidas Askaram Shah, Rs. 50; Mr. W. C. Robinson, Rs. 50; Messrs. Macmillan & Co., Ltd., Rs. 50; Messrs. H. Blascheck & Co., Rs. 50; Mr. S. H. Sopher, Rs. 50; Messrs. Krishnaji Chinu & Sons., Rs. 35; Messrs. Yusoof Brothers, Rs. 25; Messrs. M. Leslie, Rs. 25; Mr. R. H. A. Delves, Rs. 25; A. B., Rs. 20; Mr. L. W. Rampton, Rs. 15; Mr. N. Morrison, Rs. 15; Mr. C. A. Latif, Rs. 15; H. S. P., Rs. 10; Captain Green, Rs. 10; Mr. A. P. Chalkley, Rs. 10; Mr. W. A. Brouham, Rs 10; Mr Sale, Rs. 10; Mr. J. Y. McHattie, Rs. 10; Captain C. D. Luttin, Rs. 5; and Captain Franklin, Rs. 5.

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Wednesday, Nov. 27th, will be observed as a holiday in "The Bombay Chronicle" office and press in celebration of the Armistice. There will therefore be no issue of the paper on Thursday the 28th instant.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A RESIDENT OF THE NEIGHBOURHOOD".—We cannot publish letters containing such personal references.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Saturday, 23rd November, 1918.

THE INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION'S REPORT. III.

Proceeding with the examination of the Report, we find a "brief" account of the raw materials for industries. This brief account need not detain us, for it makes most "monotonously familiar" reading. The perfunctory and cryptic descriptions even of such important materials and industries as, for instance, cotton, sugarcane, hides and leather, oilseeds, minerals, mica, cement, pottery, glass, saltpetre, paper and forest products reveal the importance the Commissioners attach to these subjects. This sort of sugar-coated pastry is, surely, not what the public desired. The information, which the Commissioners were permitted to obtain on raw materials for suggesting the profitable employment of Indian capital, has been shrewdly held back. The modern Aristagoras, in fact, says unto the Western Kings of Iron, Oil, Soap, Alkalies and Rubber: "Fear not, 'tis an easy task. I have led the Indians believe that they are not meant for industries. As for you, however, ye have great talents from youth up, as all the world knows, and I have prepared the way for you and I have brought back with me a great brazen tablet which tells of the good things of Hindusthan. Ye put forth your hand and all these shall be yours." A reference to some glaring misstatements is sufficient to enable us to see through the picture that depicts solicitude for India's welfare. The Commissioners, for instance, state that Indian industries must be largely based on agricultural products, in spite of the well-known fact that the country is well-equipped with most of the raw products necessary for the establishment of industries of vital importance. It is, on the other hand, amazing that the Commissioners, in the same breath, tell us that "the mineral deposits of the country are sufficient to maintain most of the so-called 'key' industries, except those that require vanadium, nickel, and possibly molybdenum." This is merely one of the many clumsy attempts, made in the Report, to belittle the claims of India as an industrial country. Again, the Commissioners, in their reference to certain industrial deficiencies, emphasise India's incapacity for industrial enterprise. This has been very ably refuted by the Hon. Pandit in his note of dissent. India does not possess industries based on technical science. This is true. But it is so, not because, as the Commissioners attempt to make out, profits in other industries have been easy and assured, but because a narrow-minded bureaucracy, which directed the State policy, could not be made to move with the times and to provide adequate educational facilities for training Indians in applied science. The much-vaunted educational system made provision mostly for turning out clerks and accountants for the routine needs of a myopic Government. It did not infuse that spirit of national pride, which is *sine qua non* for the building up of national industries. The difficulties and deficiencies, which the Report describes, are more or less visionary; not such as could not be removed and easily surmounted.

The only deficiency, to our mind, is the want of honest and sincere determination to put India on an industrial level with the western nations. For, if the truth must be known, none of the western countries is without some sort of industrial deficiency. All of them depend for their industrial undertakings on the over-seas sources of supplies in one form or another. If the Commissioners' standard were adopted, all these countries would be pronounced to be totally unfit for industrial enterprise. But no one has yet suggested that these deficiencies of western countries militate against their industrial progress. Nowhere do we find any one complaining that such deficiencies are a source of danger to the growth of industries. Why should then such trivial arguments be brought forward against the aspirations of Indians to advance their industries? The Commissioners would not have made the Report quite so useless as it is, if, instead of indulging in such trivialities and absurd enumeration of deficiencies, they had provided the public with detailed information regarding practical measures for combating foreign competition and dependence on foreign-made articles of every-day use, in the making of which Indian raw products play a great part. There is evidently nothing alarming in the fact that the country is really deficient in one or two of the raw products required in the initial stages of chemical industries. For instance, the Report deplores the fact that we have no large supplies of sulphur for its conversion into sulphuric acid, which plays a most important part in the manufacture of almost all chemicals. Do the Commissioners know that this country is not the only one that suffers from such disadvantages? England depends for her supply of sulphur on Spanish pyrites. England depends for other requirements of chemical industries on almost every part of the civilised globe, but does that mean that England suffers greatly on account of these deficiencies? India's defective industrial equipment is further sought to be illustrated by the import of, say, soap and paints. It is surprising how this is supposed to be a defect. It is understandable if India is frankly told that, for well-known reasons, she should not hope much in regard to the development of her soap industry. If, on the other hand, she is given adequate facilities and protection by the State against outside manufacturers, she can well establish her soap industries. She has all the necessary products in the country itself. She sends out oilseeds for oils, used in soap manufactures, by thousands of tons. She has all the necessary facilities for the establishment of an alkali industry. What more does she want? The point is: what about the great oil industry of Hull, Liverpool and Grimsby? Surely, a Lancashire man like Sir Thomas Holland is not going to say: Deal that a blow! In such industries the question of tariffs will always play the more important part. For instance, the Commissioners, while discussing the question of hides and leather, remark very naively that "the exclusion of the question of tariffs from our terms of reference renders us unable to recommend any complete scheme for dealing with the situation." This is a sufficient self-condemnation of their labours which one did not expect them to utter even in a Report, the object of which seems so obvious.

While noticing the deficiencies, the Commissioners assure us that their object is to propose such schemes as would remove them. They recognise that our local capitalists will be able to get to work at once with many industries in which it will only be necessary to import the necessary machinery and technical skill. We are grateful for this solitary admission of a truth, which it did not require great efforts to find out. But they say further on that in certain industries, which on account of the specialisation and secret process involved, cannot be established, foreign manufacturers will have to be induced by the Government to come out to India and establish their works. They include in their list of such industries the manufacture of "heavy" chemicals. The inclusion of this industry will not come as a surprise to those who know the real reason why the manufacture of heavy chemicals is to be left in the hands of foreign capitalists. Chemical industries are the "key" industries of all the other industries on which the progress of a country depends. In short, the prosperity of a nation depends on chemical industries and it is for this reason that the Government have thought it fit to have control over the industry which will determine the economic safety of the nation. There is another instance which, we are sure, does nothing to enhance the prestige of the Report. It will be seen that the Commissioners' pompously advocate the extraction of oil by "continuously operating screw presses". This looks as if the Commissioners were advertising a much-condemned American process in the interests of Americans. We do not see that any useful purpose will be served by examining that part of the Report in regard to which even a journal like "Capital" remarks: "The more I read of the Report of the Indian Industrial Commission, the more am I convinced that even a better result could have been obtained by setting an intelligent compiler to make a compendium of the 59 volumes of 'Capital'. And what a lot of the tax-payers' money that would have saved!" In our subsequent articles we shall examine some other recommendations and the disinterested schemes proposed for India's slavation.

Notes of the Day.

Prince Lichnowsky's Appeal.

Prince Licknowsky is one who was officially disgraced for his candour, but the overthrow of the Kaiser's junta has brought him back to some public credit in Germany. He now takes upon himself to appeal to Britain soliciting the amelioration of the terms of armistice. It was as a preliminary condition for the cessation of hostilities that Germany signed the armistice, and as such she has no right to expostulate with the Allies concerning the mitigation of terms. Taking the appeal as a prayer for mercy, the only question to decide is whether the terms were in any way too harsh or unendurable. The Allies are endeavouring to revictual Germany at present, a fact which proves that they are ready to relieve the internal sufferings of her people. The judgment of Mr. Asquith that the terms of armistice did not exceed the just necessities of the case is the best answer to Prince Lichnowsky's appeal and worthy of the endorsement of all Allied statesmen. Germany has a time-limit within which to comply with her terms of surrender and the only task for her is to complete her undertaking. Regard being had to the conditions of mercy imposed on her, any attempt to touch the hearts of the Allies will be found to be futile, for there is no condition too severe for her to bear.

Freedan of the Seas.

President Wilson is said to be keenly interested in the point concerning the freedom of the seas. Britain also is equally interested in it, but quite the other way. A maritime nation like Britain cannot admit President Wilson's contentions in entirety and it has therefore reserved its say on the point. It is good that President Wilson is personally to attend the Peace Conference. He will then be able to understand thoroughly the British standpoint and it is hoped that he will appreciate it materially and alter his views on the question. Anyway, it is a point which concerns the vital interests of Britain and she is not likely to give up her views and admit the theory that the right of search in war time should be refused. We are glad on other grounds also that President Wilson will remain in France, till the main work of the Peace Conference is accomplished. America has nothing to gain absolutely by the war. This makes her position doubly strong and she can speak authoritatively to all the parties concerned. Needless to say, President Wilson is not likely to fail any nation and is trusted that he will fully justify the confidence reposed in him by all.

The General Election.

It may now be safely said that the General Election wfil be fought on party lines. Mr. Asquith also has opened his campaign. He considers the election at this time an evil. He is for free trade but at the same time he is willing to render help to any carefully thought-out programme of reconstruction. Mr. Lloyd George is as good as committed to the idea of imperial preference, though he is unwilling to tax food. Though he talks of doing away with party, he is not likely to be successful in the attempt. The fact is, Mr. Lord George has deeply hurt Asquithian Liberals by working against Mr. Asquith and in future he has no place in the Liberal party. He cannot do without Liberal Unionist support and Liberal Unionists also want his, which assures them of at least half the posts in the ministry. It is useless to pretent that the Liberal party, as such, supports Mr. Lloyd George. It stands true to Mr. Asquith. The Coalition, if any, is between Mr. Lloyd George's friends and Liberal Unionists.

The Madras Chamber on Reforms.

The European Madras Chamber is of course wholly opposed to any change in the Government of India. As for Provincial Governments, diarchy is impracticable. So, on the whole, nothing need be done. If at all there is to be any reform, it should begin from the lowest rung of the ladder, that is, probably from the villaye punchayat. The Chamber knows, however, that all this nonsense will be of no use, and that reforms are bound to come. So it ends up with a plea for communal representation. Since Mr. Welby's assumption of office there is no doubt some activity, but the pity is all the Chambers are singing the same song, in the same words. Cannot Mr. Welby supply them with different tunes?

Bolshevism in Germany.

Though the revolution in Germany has not ended in utter disorder, as in Rhsia, reconstrucion does not promise to be quite peaceful. The recent news was that the moderate forces were gathering in strength and that the National Assembly was to be concerned. But now we are informed that the Berlin Soviets are against it and that they want to assemble a Congress of workmen and soldiers to settle Germany's future. A plot has been discovered in Vienna of a Bolshevist organisation. Probably Germany little thought, when she was encouraging Bolshevism in Russia, that the Frankenstein would invade her next. She may emerge successful in a fight with Bolshevism, which means pure disorder, but wild forces are gathering in Germany. This may conceivably mean postponement of peace settlement.

Whose is the Greater Need?

In a message, dated September 29, which the Bombay correspondent of the London "Times" despatched to that journal, he says: "In many parts of India, food-grains are dearer than in the worst famine-periods. The hardships of the poor are immense." There was also the warning given that unless action was taken more earnestly, the situation might possibly get out of hand and looting and disturbances might follow. It is a warning at which, we fancy, the bureaucracy will smile, for to them the problem will, at the worst, develop into the ways and means of stationing the police, getting a special reserve and calling out troops. "The problem cannot be met by Governments, such as that of Madras," proceeds the correspondent, "deputing emissaries from the cool heights of Ootacamund to tell the people that control is impracticable and that disturbances are the result of political agitation—these half-truths do not fill empty stomachs." They are not half-truths at all, but the point is that even total fictions are no substitute for food. The number of human beings in India subsisting on a single meal a day was, a few years ago, estimated by the "Pioneer" at 100 millions. When can we expect official recognition of the fact that present circumstances have grown so appalling that it is a shame to talk of "prosperity" in this famished land? "The poverty of India is not an opinion, but a fact," said Mr. Ramsey Macdonald. The distress of the people to-day is a fact, and not an occasion for bureaucratic explanations.

Worse than Famine.

Under these circumstances, the first interest of a Government should be to devote themselves to works of relief and to the provision of money for the rescue of the starving thousands. Well, the correspondent of the "Times," incongruously enough, rejoices in the grant of 45 millions to the Imperial Government—incongruously, because the lives lost in a famine are beyond recall, while the supply of a few millions to Britain is a bagatelle to her but capable of working miracles in India. It is all well to rejoice over the results of the War Loan, which we are proud to note is eloquent testimony of India's will to help and the best rebuttal of reactionary aspersions. The occasion now is not only for the gracious return of the 45 millions gift by Britain, but also, in view of India's internal sufferings, for a gift by Britain, if it is possible. Sir George Lowndes spoke of India as the great daughter of the Empire. Of the two courses of relieving her destitution and enhancing her burdens, the choice is one of righteousness.

An Insidious Calumny.

The correspondent of the "Times" suggests none of these things, but talks of the hostility of the Home Rule League to the proposal. "It is doubtful if this section of Home Rule Leaguers feel the slightest interest in icreased military expenditure made in India, by India, for the defence of India, and will not pay a penny of the taxes necessary to meet it." A more insidious calumny could scarcely have been perveyed to the British public. India has borne, for the last fifty years and more, a burden of military expenditure which has starved works of amelioration in the country—a fact which the "Times of India" admitted a few days ago. As regards her own share in the army, the phrases "made in India, by India, for the defence of India," must be made explicit by the statement that her own sons will be allowed to defend her soil on terms of self-respect. Members of the Home Rule League want it, they never opposed it and those who say they did so are misrepresenting them.

MR. TILAK AND POLITICAL WORK.

RESTRICTIONS REMOVED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
POONA, Nov. 22.

A cable from Mr. Baptista says: "Restrictions laid by Government upon Mr. Tilak in respect of public speech and political work are cancelled by the Home Government."

LORRAINE FREE.

RULE OF OPPRESSION OVER.

GENERAL MANGIN'S PROCLAMATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 20.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Nov. 22.

PARIS.—On the occasion of entering Metz General Mangin issued a proclamation saying.

"The regime of oppression and vexation which you have endured for half a century is, abolished for ever. The Army of the Republic brings Lorraine liberty and justice and France opens her arms wide to all her recovered children."

BRITISH ADVANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 21.
Recd. 8-45 p.m., Nov. 22.

A British communiqué says:—The Second and the Fourth Armies, this morning, resumed their march towards the German frontier. The advanced detachments on the right are advancing towards the Meuse southward of Namur. On the left we have reached the general line, Gembloux-Wavre.

MORE PLACES OCCUPIED.

FRENCH TAKE A THOUSAND PRISONERS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 22.
Recd. 8-45 p.m., Nov. 22.

A French communiqué says:—We entered Bastogne and Habay in Belgium. A thousand German soldiers, inrluding a colonel found in Grassaus, were taken prisoner. We occupied Zitterheim Phalsburg and Gottesheim in Lorraine and Neufbrisach, Huningue and Merkolshum in Alsace.

AMERICAN MARCH.

LUXEMBERG PASSED THROUGH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 22.
Recd. 8-45 p.m., Nov. 22.

An American communiqué says:—The Third Army has rearhed the line, Vichten-Mersch-Schuttrange-Rontgen-K a t tenhofen. We passed through the city of Luxemburg which was beflagged. The inhabitants showered flowers on the troops whom they recognised as their deliverers.

BELGIAN PROGRESS.

25,000 ALLIED PRISONERS PICKED UP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 22.
Recd. 8-45 p.m., Nov. 22.

A Belgian communiqué says:—We have reached the line, Arendonck-Moll, west of Diest, east of Louvain. Two thousans five-hundred Allied prisoners were picked up in the region of Brussels.

FRENCH TO OCCUPY CONSTANTINOPLE.

ALSO BUDAPEST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 21.
Recd. 12 noon, Nov. 22.

PARIS.—The French troops will occupy Budapest and Constantinople on November 21st.

WILHEMSHAVEN TO BE OCCUPIED BY ALLIES.

INHABITANTS URGED TO REMAIN CALM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 20.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Nov. 22.

AMSTERDAM.—A telegram from Hamburg says the Workers' and Soldiers' Council announces the probability of the enemy occupying Wilhelmshaven and other naval bases in accordance with the conditions of the armistice and urges inhabitants to remain calm.

GERMAN TROOPS TRAVERSING LIMBURG.

ALLIES TO PROTEST TO HOLLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 21.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Nov. 22.

PARIS.—It is understood that the Allied governments have decided to protest to Holland against the breach of neutrality in permitting the German troops to traverse Limburg.

GERMAN ARROGANCE.

NO SIGN OF NATIONAL REPENTANCE.

INDIFFERENCE FOR KAISER'S ABDICATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 21.
Recd. 12 noon, Nov. 22.

A correspondent, Mr. Harold Williams, wiring from Geneva, confirms the impression already obvious from the despatches of the past week that the revolution in Germany is characterised by remarkable indifference for the overthrow of the Kaiser and other monarchs, while there is not the faintest sign of national repentance. The correspondent says that hostility to the Allies is rather intensified. He points out that there has not been published a single manifesto from the Kaiser or any other monarch announcing his abdication. German arrogance persists with surprising discipline in the acceptance of the new authority.

TROCHSTRA ATTENDS SOCIALIST CONGRESS.

AGITATION TO SECURE LABOUR'S DEMANDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 21.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Nov. 22.

A telegram from Rotterdam dated the 17th says to-day which was fixed for the revolution promised by Troelstra was marked l appearance of the latter at the Socialist Congress here. He declared that week yielded important results. He had hitherto absented himself from the Congress in order not to endanger this harvest. He admitted that he had miscalculated the relative strengths of the parties in the country but claimed that the revolutionary fire had been fanned by his action. The power of the Government and the middle classes was still great but they must recognise the strength of labour. The Congress passed a resolution to continue the agitation to secure the Government's acceptance of Labour's demands.

FUTURE OF GERMAN COLONIES.

DOMINIONS' CLAIMS TO BE SUPPORTED BY ENGLAND.

LONDON, Nov. 21.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Nov. 22.

Mr. Walter Long has written to the Agent-General for New South Wales in reply to an enquiry regarding the future of the German colonies stating that the Prime Minister authorises him to say that the whole support of the Government will be given to the claims of the Dominions on this subject. The Prime Minister has already made this clear to the representatives of the Allies in Paris.

AMELIORATION OF ARMISTICE TERMS.

PRINCE LICHNOWSKY'S APPEAL.

LONDON, Nov. 20.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Nov. 22.

The "Vorwaerts" publishes an appeal from Prince Lichnowsky, the former Ambassador in London, to Britain and especially to his many personal friends, naming Lord Lansdowne, Viscount Grey, Mr. Asquith, urging that the latter use their far-reaching influence on behalf of the high ideals of humanity and justice with a view to securing the amelioration of the armistice terms.

MR. ASQUITH INTTERVIEWED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 21.
Recd. 12 noon, Nov. 22.

Mr. Asquith interviewed regarding Prince Lichnowsky's appeal for the amelioration of the armistice terms, said that the terms of the armistice did not in the least exceed the just necessities of the case. Germany had brought them upon herself.

COLOSSAL GERMAN CASUALTIES.

1,580,000 MEN DEAD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 20.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Nov. 22.

COPENHAGEN.—A telegram from Berlin says the German casualties number 1,580,000 dead, 260,000 missing and 490,000 prisoners. The number of the wounded is not specified but the total aggregates 4,000,000.

GERMAN INTERNEES TO BE REPATRIATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 20.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Nov. 22.

In the House of Lords Sir George Cave stated that all the interned Germans would be repatriated. The Government would introduce a bill empowering it to exclude foreigners in peace time, same as in war time and to differentiate between the nationals of the different countries. Personally he thought that no German should be allowed to land on the British shores.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

THE KING'S SPEECH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 21.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Nov. 22.

The King's speech at the prorogation of Parliament was as follows:—

"My Lords and Gentlemen, the occasion on which I address you marks the close of a period which will be for ever memorable in history of our country. The war upon which all the energies of my peoples throughout my Dominions for over four years have been concentraled has at length been brought to a triumphant issue. The conclusion of the armistice with the last of the Powers ranged against us promises ere long an honourable and enduring peace. I have already sought an opportunity of expressing publicly to my peoples and my Allies the sentiments of heartfelt admiration and gratitude with which I regard the supreme self-sacrificing devotion that led to this glorious result. Amidst our rejoicing let us not forget to tender humble thanks to Almighty God for the success with which it has pleased Him to crown our efforts.

Gentlemen of the Commons, I thank you for the unfailing patriotism with which you have made provision for the requirements of the war. My Lords and Gentlemen, the exertions which have carried us to victory in the field must in no way be abated or slackened until the ravages of war are repaired and the fabric of our national prosperity is restored. Through the extension of suffrage which this Parliament has effected all classes of my people will have an opportunity of inspiring and guiding this beneficent undertaking. I trust that the spirit of unity which has enabled us to surmount the perils of war will not be wanting in the no less arduous task of establishing on a sure foundation of ordered liberty the common welfare of my people. In bidding you farewell, I pray that the blessing of Almighty God may rest upon your labours.

ELECTION IN FULL SWING.

SOLDIERS TO VOTE BY POST AND PROXY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 21.
Recd. 12 noon, Nov. 22.

The election campaign is now in full swing. For the first time one candidate is using an aeroplane for visiting his constituents in outer London. Soldiers outside Great Britain in France, Belgium and newly occupied territory vote by post and soldiers in other theatres of war by proxy but only a small percentage of proxy voters are exercising their right. Officers and men have up to the present shown little inclination to vote and in some cases the ballot papers served out are used for lighting fires. Among the well-known Commoners not seeking re-election are Dr. Burt, Mr. John Burns, Mr. Birrell, Mr. Jesse Collings, Mr. Swift Macneill and Sir Hedworth Meux.

HIS MAJESTY LUNCHES WITH ADMIRALS.

GRAND FLEET REVIEWED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 21.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Nov. 22.

ROSYTH.—The King and Queen to-day lunched with the British, French and American admirals on Admiral Beatty's flagship and witnessed the departure of the fast destroyers forming the vanguard of some two hundred fighting ships to whom the German war vessels will surrender to-morrow.

The King reviewed the entire Grand Fleet and was received everywhere with tremendous enthusiasm.

NEW GOVERNMENT FOR BELGIUM.

KING ALBERT'S DECISION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 20.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Nov. 22.

BRUGES.—King Albert has decided to form a new Government representing all the chief parties.

AWARD OF THE 1914-15 STAR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 20.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Nov. 22.

In the House of Commons Mr. Macpherson stated that the 1914/15 Star would be given to the local representative or next-of-kin of those who fell in Gallipoli according as the soldier had died testate or intestate.

ABOLITION OF REICHSTAG

CHAIRMAN CONTESTS GOVERNMENT'S RIGHT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 20.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Nov. 22.

A telegram from Berlin says the Chairman of the Reichstag contests the Government's right to abolish the Reichstag and he has notified the Government that he reserves the right to summon it if necessary.

THEIR MAJESTIES IN EDINBURGH.

KING'S TRIBUTE TO SCOTTISH TROOPS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 21.
Recd. 12 noon, Nov. 22.

Their Majesties the King and the Queen and the Prince of Wales to-day received a most hearty reception in Edinburgh. Replying to the address of welcome presented him the King paid a tribute to the heroism of Scotland and said that every theatre of war testified to the valour and unconquerable spirit of the Scottish troops whose deeds would live for ever in history.

CRUEL TREATMENT OF PRISONERS.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT'S WARNING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 20.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Nov. 22.

In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Bonar Law announced that the following message had been sent to the German Government and Field-Marshal Haig for communication to the German Headquarters:—

"Information reaches his Majesty's Government of the shocking lack of organisation in the release of British prisoners in Germany and of their return march on foot, miserably clothed without food, transport or escort to the Allied lines with the result that lamentable suffering and heavy mortality are occurring. His Majesty's Government cannot tolerate the continuance of this cruel treatment (loud cheers) and must insist that adequate arrangements are made in all the above respects by the German authorities with whom the responsibility lies; otherwise we shall be compelled to take this into account in any question of revictualling Germany or satisfying the requirements of the German population. His Majesty's Government are ready to lend all available assistance by forwarding food, clothing and transport to prisoners' camps where they are not otherwise forthcoming and are addressing the Allied commanders in this sense. Field-Marshal Haig has also been instructed to take every possible step to forward as rapidly as possible food, clothing and means of conveyance for the use of our prisoners, in Germany and our Allies are being asked to cooperate in this." (Cheers.)

BENGAL'S CONGRATULATION TO KING-EMPEROR.

HIS MAJESTY'S REPLY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 21.

The following telegram was sent by H. E. the Governor to his Majesty the King-Emperor:—"Lord Ronaldshay on behalf of the Government of the Presidency and the people of Bengal offers to his Majesty respectful congratulations on the victory achieved by the forces, naval and military, of his Majesty and his Majesty's Allies."

The following reply has been received from King-Emperor:—"I thank you sincerely for the loyal congratulations you have expressed to me in the name of the Government of the Presidency."

His Honour Sir Harcourt Butler will be at Cawnpore on the 29th and 30th instant. He will be entertained at a dinner by the Upper India Chamber of Commerce on the 30th instant at the Lalimili Club.

U. BOAT SURRENDER

WEDNESDAY'S CEREMONY.

NO FRATERNISATION WITH ENEMY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 21.
Recd. 2 p.m., Nov. 22.

Stern civility on the part of the British and suppressed surliness on the part of the Germans characterised the surrender of the U-boats yesterday. The feature of the ceremony, indeed, was the remarkable silence. Admiral Tyrwhitt prohibited manifestations of any sort when the U-boats were passing. He ordered that there must be absolutely no fraternisation. As a British destroyer commander remarked to correspondents:—"We shall treat them with contempt they deserve but there shall be no outburst. Everything will be done strictly in accordance with the naval etiquette. Accordingly at the rendezvous five miles off Felixstowe the British stolidly boarded the U-boats. The officers asked questions as to the state of the Vessels. The men took their stations aft and the German crews fore. Thus they proceeded to Harwich. Thousands of spectators were gathered on the banks of the Stour reflecting the official coldness of the reception by disdainful silence as the procession wended its way up the river to the mooring place. The Germans were not allowed to land. They were immediately taken to a destroyer as each U-boat was moored and taken to a German transport outside for repatriation.

MORE SUBMARINES SURRENDER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 21.
Recd. 12 noon, Nov. 22.

Further 19 German submarines surrendered at Harwich to-day. The twentieth broke down en route.

SURRENDER OF GERMAN FLEET.

ADMIRAL BEATTY MEETS FIRST INSTALMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 21.
Recd. 12 noon, Nov. 22.

It is officially announced that Admiral Beatty met at 9-30 this morning the first and the main instalment of the German High Sea fleet which is surrendering for internment.

U. S. NAVAL EXPANSION.

PROGRAMME FOR 3 YEARS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 21.
Recd. 12 noon, Nov. 22.

WASHINGTON.—Addressing the Naval Committee of the House of Representatives Mr. Daniels, Secretary of the Navy said that as a League of Nations and disarmament were questions for future settlement and none could foresee the result, the continuance of the policy of naval expansion was necessary. The new three years' programme provides for ten super-Dreadnoughts six battle-cruisers and 140 smaller ships.

SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS TO BE ANNOUNCED.

WEEKLY MAIL SERVICE TO INDIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 18.
Recd. 2 p.m., Nov. 22.

In the House of Commons replying to Mr. Cotton, Mr. Macnamara stated that the practice of announcing the dates of the sailing of mail-steamers was being resumed this week. The question of recommencing a weekly mail service to India was also under consideration.

LAST MEATLESS WEEK IN BERLIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 20.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Nov. 22.

The "Berliner Tageblatt" says that besides raising the bread ration, next week will be the last meatless week in Berlin.

The "Cologne Volkszeitung" says large bodies of German troops trying to reach Berlin have crossed the Rhine in spite of the cordon system.

INDIA AND PEACE CONFERENCE.

NON-OFFICIAL REPRESENTATION URGED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Nov. 21.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Provincial Congress Committee resolutions were passed urging the representation of India at the Peace Conference by a non-official delegate or delegates elected by non-official members of the Imperial and Provincial Legislatures or by members of the All-India Congress Committee and the Executive of the Muslim League, also expressing the opinion that immediate facilities should be given to the deputation of the Congress, Muslim and Home Rule Leagues proceeding to England.

TALAT AND ENVER ARRIVE IN BERLIN.

DISGUISED AS GERMAN OFFICERS.

GOVERNMENT DECISION TO INTERN THEM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 21.
Recd. 12 noon, Nov. 22.

AMSTERDAM.—Talaat Pasha and Enver Pasha have arrived in Berlin disguised as German officers. The German Government has decided to intern them pending their expulsion when peace is signed.

GERMAN VIOLENCE IN BELGIUM.

GERMAN REPLY TO MARSHAL FOCH'S PROTEST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 20.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Nov. 22.

AMSTERDAM.—The German High Command replying to Marshal Foch's protest against the German acts of violence in Belgium, states that the German plenipotentiaries at the armistice discussions emphasised very strongly that execution of technically impossible conditions would result in excesses and the blame rests exclusively on the Allied army command.

DEMONSTRATIONS OF LOYALTY TO DUTCH QUEEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 21.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Nov. 22.

THE HAGUE.—The city is decorated in honour of the Queen. Many workers are making a holiday and wearing orange colours.

WEATHER IN FIRTH OF FORTH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 21.
Recd. 12 noon, Nov. 22.

The fog which had been shrouding the Firth of Forth for the last six days disappeared yesterday and the weather prospect is more promising for the surrender of the German fleet to-day.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 18.
Recd. 2 p.m., Nov. 22.

The Liverpool cotton market reverts to the previous regulation of fluctuations and futures per day to a hundred points.

KING GEORGE'S FUND FOR SAILORS.

MESSAGE FROM HIS MAJESTY.

The following letter has been received by the Deputy Chairman of the General Council:—

Privy Purse Office,
Buckingham Palace, S. W.
18th September, 1918.

Dear Captain Clarke,

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th instant, forwarding the Annual Report of King George's Fund for Sailors, together with a summary of the work done, and subscriptions received up to the end of August. I have submitted the Report and summary to the King and am commanded to express His Majesty's satisfaction at the sound state of the Fund, and especially with regard to the generous support given to it by India, the Dominions and the Crown Colonies.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) F. PONSONBY.

CELEBRATION IN CAWNPORE.

POOR TO BE FED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CAWNPORE, Nov. 21.

The Armistice and Victory celebrations will be held in Cawnpore on the 27th, 28th and 29th November by meetings, garrison and military sports, school children's fete, fireworks and illuminations.

Hafiz Mohd. Hakim will give an "At Home" on the 27th instant.

The Cawnpore Municipal Board have sanctioned a contribution of Rs. 7,000 towards the celebration which is to be earmarked for feeding and helping the poor.

The Cawnpore Woollen Mills too celebrated the armistice, gave to each of their employees and workmen, numbering over 6,000 six seers of wheat which has proved a very welcome gift in these times of scarcity.

The Hon. Mr. W. F. Rice, Chief Secretary, Rangoon, takes six weeks' leave from December 1. Mr. C. M. Webb, Secretary to Government, officiates and Mr. H. Tomkinson, Deputy Commissioner, Sagaing, officiates for Mr. Webb.

EQUALITY OF RIGHTS FOR WOMEN.

LADIES' DEPUTATION TO ENGLAND.

HON. MR. PATEL'S VISIT TO HOME RULE LEAGUE.

At the request of Ben Ansuya Sarabhai of Ahmedabad the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel attended the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Ladies' Home Rule League Ahmedabad, on the 20th November, 1918 and discussed with the members present the question regarding the constitutional reforms in India in relation to the women of India He observed that the women of India ought to be deeply grateful to the Congress for adopting a resolution in favour of equal rights for women with men in the coming reforms. He regretted that the Moderate Conference had, for reasons best known to its organisers, failed to adopt a similar resolution. He further stated that the women of India should not entirely leave their case in the hands of "men". He was of opinion that if women really wanted a place in the new reforms they should at once organise a deputation of their own to be sent to England as men are doing. No doubt, he said, Congress-men who would go to England as members of the deputation would plead their (women's) cause there but it was not right for women to be entirely dependent on men in a matter of that kind. He then told the members that agitation should at once be started by the women of India to have the laws imposing special dis-qualifications on women on the ground of sex, amended. As illustrations he mentioned the Bombay City Municipal Act, the Bombay District Municipal Act and the Bombay Local Boards Act. He further stated that if the Home Rule Leagues were really in earnest, they should amend their constitution so as to debar persons joining as members unless they declared that they were in favour of equality of rights of the women of India with the men of India.

The following resolutions were then proposed by Ben Ansoyabai Sarabhai and adopted by the Executive Committee:—

1. "The Executive Committee of the Ladies Home Rule League, Ahmedabad resolves that a deputation should be sent to England to secure for the women of India the same rights with the men of India in the coming reforms and that the Committee should immediately put itself in correspondence with Mrs. Besant and Mrs. Naidu on the subject.

2. That the Bombay Government should be requested to undertake legislation to amend the Bombay and the District Municipal Acts as also the Bombay Local Boards Act so as to remove the disqualifications imposed on the women of the Presidency by those enactments.

3. The Committee resolve that the two "Home Rule Leagues" in India should be requested to so amend their rules and regulations as to provide that no person shall be admitted as a member of the League concerned unless he signs a declaration that he is in favour of equality of rights of the women of India with those of the men of India in all constitutional reforms that may at any time be introduced in India."

"FREEDOM OF SEAS."

PROFESSOR RAMSAY MUIR'S LECTURE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 21.

Before a large audience this evening at the High Court Bar Library Professor Ramsay Muir delivered a lecture on "Freedom of Seas." After referring to interpretation given to this phrase in some quarters, he said the ships of all the nations engaged in legitimate business had an equal right to go to and from any port. In peace that practice had been completely recognised. At the tim of Papal supremacy the sovereignity of the seas was divided between Portugal and Spain and they had monopoly over the seas. After the overthrow of the Spanish Armada, Great Britain made the Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian oceans free to all nations. This "freedom of seas" had been carried out of the British Navy and at the expense of the British tax-payer and maintained by the British Navy.

INTER-CASTE MARRIAGE.

PROTEST AGAINST MR. PATEL'S BILL

A correspondent writes: A publir meeting to against the Hon. Patel's Bill regarding Hindu Mixed Marriages, was held in Kirloskar Theatre, on the 20th November, 1918. Shri Shankaracharya of Karvir presided. The 1st resolution protested against the Bill, the 2nd requested the Government to hold to their non-interference policy in religious matters, and the Hon. Mr. Patel to withdraw his Bill; the third formed a "Hindu Religion Defence Committee" to guard and defend against intrusions and attacks upon Hindu religion. Leaders of all classes assembled, and the audience number about 4,000. Among the speakers were Prof. S. M. Paranjape, Messrs. S. K. Damle, Editor "Rajakaran," Kinjavadekar Shastri, chief Adhyapak, New Poona College, Talwalkar Vavil. Patwardhan, proprietor Rayat Agency, Dr. Naik, J. S. Karandikar, Assist. Editor "Kesari." The President and Secretary of the Committee appointed are Shri Shankarachaya of Karvir and Pandit Raghunath Shastri respectively.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

Wednesday the 27th instant will be observed as a Post and Telegraph holiday throughout India and Burma to celebrate the final victory of the Allies. Sunday working hours will be observed in Telegraph Offices and booking ordinary telegrams is suspended on that day

LADY LLOYD

Reproduced from "The Tatler."

THE HON. MRS. GEORGE AMBROSE LLOYD IS THE WIFE OF THE NEWLY APPOINTED GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY, CAPT. GEORGE AMROSE LLOYD, C.I.E., D.S.O., M.P., LADY LLOYD WAS BEFORE HER MARRIAGE THE HON. BLANCHE LASCELLES, FORMERLY A MAID OF HONOUR TO QUEEN ALEXANDRA. SHE IS THE DAUHTER OF THE HON. FREDERICK LASCELLES, LORD HAREWOOD'S YOUNGER BROTHER.

GOVERNOR-DESIGNATE OF BOMBAY.

TO ARRIVE ON 13TH DECEMBER.

As already announced in "The Bombay Chronicle," Sir George Lloyd, Governor-Designate of Bombay, and Lady Llyod are expected to arrive in Bombay, on the morning of the 13th December, 1918.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon will leave for England on the morning of the following day:—

REFORMS PROPOSALS.

DISCUSSION IN PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Nov. 21.

At to-day's meeting of the Punjab Legislative Council under the Presidency of the Hon. Maynard, a resolution recommending the transfer of subjects, shown in the illustrative list, to the control of the Ministers was again taken up. After further discussion the resolution was carried by 11 to 3 votes with a further recommendation that the banking concerns, land acquisition, and insurance companies, might be added to the list of the transferred subjects. Nawab Bahram Khan's amendment, opposing the transfer of excise, fisheries, forests, taxation for provincial subjects and public works was lost, only three voting in favour. The resolutions recommending equality of status and emoluments of the Ministers to that of the Executive Councillors and dropping out of the proposal of members without portfolios were carried unanimously. The next resolution of Pundit Jowahir Lal, regarding Grand Committees was then debated upon, the first part suggesting the abolition of the Grand Committee and suggesting that with a 4/5 majority legislation on reserved subjects might become law was lost, but his resolution suggesting that the Grand Committees should consist of elected and nominated members in equal number and out of the latter not more than two-thirds should be officials was carried. Bakhshi Sohanlal's resolution recommending that the Under-Secretaries should be chosen from among the elected members of a Council was carried. There was some dissension as to the resolution recommending that the President and the Vice-President of the Punjab Legislative Council should be elected by the Council itself. Eventually the amended resolution that the President should for the present be Governor and the Vice-President to be elected by the Council was carried.

Official and Personal.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon were present at the cricket match "England" v. "India" on Friday.

His Excellency Lord Willingdon was the guest of Lodge Imperial Brotherhood at dinner on Friday.

THE CALCUTTA RIOTS

ISLINGTON'S TRIBUTE TO RONALDSHAY.

"UNDERCURRENTS OF LAWLESSNESS IN BENGAL."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 15.

Recd. 12-15 p.m., Nov. 22.

In the House of Lords, replying to Lord Sydenham regarding the riots in Calcutta and Madras in September, Lord Islington paid a tribute to the admirable manner in which Lord Ronaldsay and his colleagues handled what might have been a very serious incident (Hear, hear). Acknowledgments made of the conduct of the General Commanding in Calcutta, his staff and the Commissioner of Police were well deserved. The disturbances in Madras were purely economic.

The Report of Sir N. G. Chandavarkar and Justice Beechcroft would be published imediately The Report stated that in 800 out of 806 cases the reasons for action were sufficient. In view of the tortuousness of intrigue that had to be unravelled and the nature of evidence to be obtained when dealing with a widespread conspiracy in wartime, the Report remarkably vindicated, the Bengal Government and the special branch which dealt with the matter had succeeded beyond all expectations and a tribute was due to the loyalty and devotion of the subordinates of the Crown who carried out a difficult and dangerous task.

Lord Islington emphasised firstly that in Bengal there was undoubtedly an undercurrent of lawlessness and hostility which, unless carefully watched and checked in every way possible was liable to break out and involve all the classes of population in bloodshed secondly, that the Government of Bengal faced with a difficult and critical position had shown and were showing promptness and firmness in dealing with the manifestations of disloyalty and disorder, while paying scrupulous attention to the feelings of various sections of the community, thirdly, that it was abundantly clear that the Government of India could not be deprived of the special powers needed to deal effectively with violence and disaffection. He did not say, it would be necessary to maintain entirely the war legislation but it was imperative that the authorities should retain adequate means of coping with an extraordinarily difficult situation which ordinary laws were not, framed to meet, and of securing reasonable security to peoples entrusted to their charge.

INDIA AT THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

GUJERAT POLITICAL CONFERENCE'S CABLE TO PRIME MINISTER.

The following telegram has been sent to the Prime Minister, the Secretary of State for India and H. E. the Viceroy by the President of the Second Gujarat Political Conference.

The Second Gujarat Political Conference at Nadiad, Bombay Presidency, tenders allegience to His Majesty the King-Emperor, expresses rejoicings at the victory of the Allied Arms, urges India be adequately represented at the Peace and the Imperial Conference through the chosen delegates of the All-India Congress Committee and the Council of the Moslem League, trusts no questions affecting India be decided without the consent of such delegates, and the principles of self-determination and the idea of a League of Nations will have the fullest play in all deliberations of the Peace Conference, enters emphatic protest against the refusal of passports to the Congress League-Deputations and urges the immediate grant thereof. protests against the non-inclusion of the Congress League representatives in the Franchise and Functions Committee and urges that the question of division of departments under the Government of India be also referred to the Functions Committee and the proceedings be public, protests against the further contribution of 40 millions because of extreme poverty, famine conditions and industrial and other internal needs and also against the methow adopted in the Imperial Legislative Council for its sanction and trusts the Parliament will not accept it now that the War is over.

V. J. PATEL,
President.

CONGRESS SHOULD MEET IN LONDON.

ALSO MUSLIM LEAGUE.

The following telegrams have been sent by the President of the Gujarat Political Conference to the Secretaries of the Indian National Congress and the Moslem League:

General Secretary, Congress,
Madras.

The Second Gujarat Political Conference at Nadiad recommends the All-India Congress Committee immediately to consider the advisability of holding Special Sessions of the Congress in London when the Peace Conference meets.

V. J. PATEL,
President.

MUSLIN LEAGUE.

Mr. Sayed Vazier Hussain, General Secretary the Moslem League, Lucknow.

The Second Gujarat Political Conference, Nadiad, recommends the Council of the All-India Moslem League immediately to consider the advisability of holding a Special Sessions of the League in London when the Peace Conference meets.

V. J. PATEL,

HOME RULERS CELEBRATE VICTORY.

IMPRESSIVE DEMONSTRATION

INDIA AND THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

The Home Rule League Victory Celebrations took place on Friday night at French Bridge. The meeting was an open air one, and the ground was very tastefully decorated with multi-coloured buntings and fairy lights. The parapets of the French Bridge itself were studded with coloured lights, and the national colours of the Allies were prominently displayed. The Home Rule League Flag was to be seen everywhere with its red and green—one with stars and stripes symbolical of the various provinces in India and the other plain one but each having the Union Jack in the corner. There was a great gathering and at a modest estimate there must have been about eight thousand people present.

THE PROCESSION.

Prior to the meeting there was a grand march of Home Rule League Volunteers and members. The procession was marshalled at Dhobi Talao at 7 o'clock and started off at 7-30. Headed by a fine brass band, which played "Rule Britannia," "The Marseillaise" and other Allied airs in turn, with numbers of banners and flags flying and lights, the Volunteers, under Captain R. G. Massing and Vice-Captain Bhimji Mackanji, made a brave show. Behind the Volunteers walked the members including several well-known leaders, among whom were Messrs. Jamandas Dwarkadas, B. G. Horniman, Umer Sobani, S. Banker, L. R. Tank, etc. Passing through Kalbadevi, Cathedral Street, Buleshwar, Girgaon Back Road and Sandhurst Street Road the procession was received with continuous cheering by the large crowds that thronged these thoroughfares to see it pass; and gathering strength as it went along it was of very formidable dimensions when the meeting ground was reached. Here its arrival caused an enthusiastic demonstration.

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

The Hon. Mr. Jinnah, President of the meeting, arrived soon after and was vociferously cheered. In opening the meeting he said the object of the meeting was to celebrate the Victory. They rejoiced that the Allies had met with success. They knew that the principles that were laid down, for which the war was carried for more than four years were the principles of obtaining liberty and freedom for the whole world—the principle, as Mr. Lloyd George had said that they wanted a true democracy all over the world. It was at the vindication of that principle that they all rejoiced. The terms of the armistice had now been signed. The people of India had played their part in the war with zeal and power because they had been struggling for freedom and liberty. It was a matter of great rejoicing to them that the Allied armies had succeeded in the war and Indians hoped that those aims and principles for which the war had been carried on and for which so much human blood had been shed on the battlefields, and so much money had been spent, would not have been wasted in vain, and he hoped that those principles would be carried out. There was another matter which they had before them and that was the question of the Indian representative to be sent to voice the feelings and sentiments of this land at the Peace Conference, They had decided to place that resolution before the meeting because they found that the Government of India, in communication with His Majesty's Government had hurried up and had already declared that Sir S. P. Sinha was going as the representative of India. But as they knows they had again and again in meeting held all over the country demanded that before anybody could have the right and the claim to speak on behalf of the people of India he must be an accredited representative of the people of India and not a nominee of the Government (Cheers).

THE RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were then passed:

Resolved that—

A. This Meeting of Citizens of Bombay held under the joint auspices of the Bombay Home Rule Leagues and the National Union hails with joy the victorious conclusion of the War and respectfully tenders its congratulations to the King-Emperor, the British Government and the Governments of the United States and Allied Powers at the signal triumph of the forces of freedom and democracy after four and half years of unparalleled struggle and sacrifices.

B. This Meeting desires to convey to the British General Commanding in France and to H. E. the Commander-in-Chief in India its tribute of profound respect, admiration and gratitude to the British and Indian troops by whose heroism, ability and self-sacrificing endurance the world has been saved from the tyranny of autocracy and militarism.

Resolved that—

This meeting of Citizens of Bombay, held under the auspices of the Bombay Home Rule Leagues and the National Union, expresses its satisfaction at the announcement of the Prime Minister that India will be represented at the Inter-Allied discussions for the settlement of the issues to be submitted to the Peace Conference, but desires to point out that such participation cannot be regarded as satisfactory unless the people of India, like the people of other countries, are represented by their own properly accredited delegates in the place of or in addition to such delegate or delegates as may be nominated by the Government of India, which is not a government representative of the popular will or responsible to the people, and this meeting urges further that the principle of self-determination will not have been applied to India unless such duly accredited representatives of her people attend and participate in the Peace Conference itself.

Mr. C. V. Vaidya, Mr. P. K. Teling, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Mr. Gulabchand and Mr. Nathumal spoke on the first resolution and on the second Messrs. B. G. Horniman, Khadilkar, Mr. Subedar, D. V. Gokhale, etc. A report of the speeches will appear in a later issue. At the conclusion there was a grand display of fire works and enthusiastic cheers were given for the King-Emperor, President Wilson, the soldiers and sailors and Home Rule.

ARMISTICE CELEBRATIONS IN BOMBAY.

CITY DECORATED.

REJOICINGS OF THE MULTITUDE.

As is proper, Bombay the second city in the Empire is second to none in her enthusiasm in celebrating the armistice, as she was second to none in her war efforts. Since the armistice has been concluded Bombay has displayed a more or less festive appearance, and everything gorgeous buntings with the colours of the Allies meet one's eyes. Yesterday being the first of the holidays declared by the Government as having been set a part expressly for celebrations of the great and joyful event, the city fulfilled that function right earnestly. There can be no doubt that a large number of people were present at the cricket carnival in aid of the famine, yet the gaiety of the city was not a whit diminished. The buildings on the Esplanade and the Hornby Roads were one mass of gorgeous flags, and some of them were very tastefully decorated, particularly the Army and Navy Stores, and the Victoria Terminus. Every *john* had his Victoria embellished with a Union Jack or two, and some of the motor cars that dashed along the roads were very nicely decorated. The ships in the harbour too flew multi-coloured pennons from their masts, and presented a fine contrast to their grim, dark hulls, which so long must have braved the dangers of the waters swarming with the enemy submarines.

It is superfluous to state that the docks presented a gala apearance yesterday, as it is only evident from the fact that the Port Trustees were entertaining such a mass of men as twenty thousand. The docks of Bombay have been a great asset in the war, as Bombay was the principal port for sending men and materials to the various theatres of war in the East during the last four years and more. The men working in the docks had borne the racket admirably and it is only meet that, now the war was over and complete victory had been gained by the Allies, they should be entertained on this joyful occasion. The preparations made by the Port Trustees were commensurate with the occasion. The whole force of workmen employed by the Port Trustees, with their families, R. I. M. men, Dock Police, and others were royally entertained at the docks, with plenty of refreshments, and music and dancing and wrestling matches, etc. An aquatic carnival was arranged in the Dock Basin, and diving and swimming matches took place there. Most of the buildings in the docks were beflagged for the occasion. A side show of the festivities in the docks was the effigies of the Kaiser and the Crown Prince and they were duly tried by a judge and had also the privilege of having a jury, which is however denied to the major portion of the people in this Presidency.

The Commissioner of Police, Mr. F. A. M. Vincent visited all the Police stations yesterday noon and explained to the men the significance of the great occasion. He thanked them for the loyal help they had rendered during a period of great stress and hoped they would keep their reputation untarnished, and gain the confidence of both the Government and the people.

The Tramway Company ran a number of profusely decorated cars throughout the city. They bore the portrait of the King and Queen and the colours of the Allies. The pole was also covered with small coloured flags, and altogether they presented a very gay appearance.

ONE MILE PROCESSION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Nov. 21.

Special arrangements of particularly extensive character are being made in Lahore to celebrate the victorious conclusion of the greatest war in history. It is expected that the grand procession, which will include an imposing military display which the Lt.-Governor will take to Minto Park fete will comprise representatives of all arms and will be a mile in length. There will be 16 elephants and numbers of armoured motor batteries in the procession and there will be a grand display of fireworks illumination and other amusements.

HOME RULE VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Volunteers of all the different corps who took part in the Home Rule League Celebration Procession are required to attend positively to-morrow (Sunday, 24th), at 7-30 a.m. (S. T. sharp) in unifors at the Esplanade Maidan.

SUBRAMANYA BARATI ARRESTED.

FOR ALLEGED POLITICAL OFFENCES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Nov. 22.

Subramaniya Barati against whom warrants were out for alleged political offences was arrested at Cuddalore New Town railway station on Wednesday and has been remanded to the sub-jail in the town pending instructions from the Criminal Investigation Department. For the past eight years and more Subramaniya Barati had been living at Poudicherry.

THE CASE AGAINST MR. N. K. VAIDYA.

FULL TEXT OF THE JUDGMENT.

Sir Henry Drake-Brockman, Judicial Commissioner, C. P., passed the following Judgment in the above case, acquitting Mr. Vaidya:—

JUDGMENT.

Narayan Kashinath Vaidya, the appellant, is a first grade pleader, practising at Nagpur, having been admitted to that grade in November, 1912, after making a declaration of allegiance to his Majesty and the Government established by law in British India. He was admitted to the second grade in April, 1905, and so had been practising for more than 13 years when on the 6th June last he appeared with another member of the Nagpur Bar for the defence of one Bhaiyalal, who was being tried at Damoh by a Subordinate Magistrate of the first class on a charge of dissuading or attempting to dissuade persons from entering the military service of his Majesty the King-Emperor.

There were hearings in the trial of Bhaiyalal on the 6th, 7th and 8th June. On the last mentioned date a notice (Exhibit D 1) was circulated that a meeting would be held at a temple in the town in the course of which lectures on the subject of "Swaraj" would be delivered by the appellant in the capacity of Secretary to the Provincial Home Rule League and by other persons. Mohamed Ashraf Khan (P. W. 2), the Circle Inspector of Police, was directed by the District Superintendent of Police between 5 and 6 o'clock that afternoon to attend the meeting, his instructions as described by himself being to take down notes if anything objectionable was said by any speaker. He was accompanied by Ishar Singh (P. W. 3), Sub-Inspector of Police in charge of the Damoh Station House, who attended in the course of his ordinary duties.

The meeting was held and lasted from 7-30 to 9-30 p.m. The night was the last of the dark half of the month and the police officers sat close to the Chairman having between them a hand-lantern by the light of which their notes were recorded. These officers with one Suraj Prasad (P. W. 4), Sanitary Inspector, Damoh Municipality, are the only persons attending the meeting who were examined for the prosecution.

GOVERNMENT ACTION.

Exhibits P 1 and 2 consist of the notes recorded on the spot by the Circle Inspector and the Sub-Inspector respectively. The first is in Hindi and the second in Urdu. Neither officer has any acquaintance with shorthand. The Circle Inspector's method of recording his notes is thus described in his own deposition:—

"While taking down notes I heard each sentence fully before proceeding to write. The accused was all the while speaking while I was taking notes." The Sub-Inspector's object was to take down notes of anything objectionable or important and sometimes to take down word for word what the speaker said.

Each of the police officers prepared a report from his notes independently of the other. The Circle Inspector's report is Exhibit P 3, the draft of which was prepared the same night, the fair copy being made and submitted to the District Superintendent of Police next morning. The Sub-Inspector's report also was submitted to the District Superintendent of Police the next day, but it was not produced at the trial.

There is no dispute as to the course of the proceedings at the meeting. On the proposal of a schoolmaster named Budhulal, Seth Kishorilal, an Honorary Magistrate, took the chair and called on first Nathuram, pleader of Jubbulpur, second M. R. Bobde, pleader of Nagpur, and third the appellant to address the meeting. The appellant's speech was followed by one from the Secretary of the Gorakshan Sabha on the preservation of cows after which a vote of thanks to the lecturers and the Chairman was passed and the Chairman then closed the meeting. The speeches of Nathuram and Bobde are said to have occupied about 35 and 25 minutes respectively, while the appellant spoke for a little more than an hour.

Exhibit P 3 was submitted by the District Superintendent of Police to the Secretariat at Pachmarhi and there Mr. G. G. Wright (P. W. 1), a Deputy Inspector-General of Police, received orders to complain against the appellant in the Court of the District Magistrate, Damoh, for offences punishable under section 124 A, Indian Penal Code, and rule 23 read with rule 29 of the Defence of India (Consolidation) Rules, 1915, made under the Defence of India Act, 1915. Mr. Wright received from the Chief Secretary Exhibit P 3 with a translation (Exhibit P 6) of so much of that document as purports to represent the appellant's speech and also written orders (Exhibits P 4 and 5) made essential to the validity of the complaints by section 196, Criminal Procedure Code, and No. 30 of the rules just cited respectively. Separate complaints were presented under these orders on the 1st July.

The charge framed against the appellant comprises two heads. The first alleges that in the course of the speech on the 8th June three statements, quoted at length, were made and that thereby the appellant attempted to bring into hatred and contempt and also attempted to excite disaffection towards his Majesty the King-Emperor and the Government established by law in British India. The second sets out that in the same speech a statement to the following effect was made:—

"Hindus and Mussalmans are asked to join the Labour Corps. It is a dishonour to us. Why are we not sent to the fighting line? We are prepared to fight and die. We are not coolies."

And that the appellant thereby dissuaded or attempted to dissuade persons from entering the military service of his Majesty the King-Emperor in the Labour Corps.

By way of defence to the charges the appellant put in a written statement complaining that his speech had not been fully reported and that the reports in evidence do not faithfully represent what they purport to reproduce. He also offered explanations in respect of the passages quoted in the charge. No witnesses were called for the defence.

The District Magistrate convicted the appellant of both the offences charged against him and sentenced him to suffer 18 months' rigorous imprisonment for each, these punishments to run concurrently.

The finding as regards sedition is thus worded in the 18th paragraph of the District Magistrate's judgment:—

"I have carefully considered the speech as a whole including the passages charged. I consider the passages 1, 2 and 3 under the charge under section 124 A, Indian Penal Code, to be such as to disaffect the people towards Government in order that they may join the Home Rule League and agitate for a change in the administration of the country."

The other finding appears in the 19th paragraph, after repeating the passage quoted in the charge the judgment continues thus:

"There can, I think be no doubt that this was said with the object of dissuading persons from entering the military service in the Labour Corps. The audience was a mixed one, and to say to them "we are not coolies" is clearly indicative of dissuading them from enlistment in the Labour Corps. It must not be forgotten that accused was defending Bhaiyalal who was also charged under rule 33 of the Defence of India Rules, 1915, and so it is apparent that his intention was to excite feelings of disaffection towards Government on this point also and to hold it up to contempt of the people. There was no occasion to make use of the expression "coolies." It was contemptuously used as an insult to the people by Government under whose orders people are enlisted in the Labour Corps."

MEMORANDUM OF APPEAL.

The memorandum of appeal is a lengthy one and the appellant's counsel occupied in all two days with his addresses to the Court. He has also deposited for my perusal a small library of books which support the various positions in political and economic matters which have been taken up by the Home Rule League.

I will deal first with the conviction for sedition which is attacked on 3 technical grounds as well as on the merits.

For the apprehension of the technical points it is necessary to set out the terms of Exhibit P. 4. That document being short may conveniently be reproduced here in extenso:—

"No. C-415
Central Provinces Secretariat.
Political and Military Department.

To,

G. G. Wright, Esquire,
Deputy Inspector General of Police,
Central Provinces, Nagpur.

Under Section 196, Criminal Procedure Code, you are hereby ordered to present a complaint in the Court of the District Magistrate, Damoh, against Narayan Rao Vaidya, son of unknown, pleader, Nagpur, of an offence under Section 124 A of the Indian Penal Code in respect of a speech delivered by the said Narayan Rao Vaidya at the Madan Mohan Temple, Damoh, on the 8th June, 1918.

(Sd.) F. Slocock,
Chief Secretary to the
Chief Commissioner, C. P."

Dated Pachmarhi,
The 27th June, 1918.

The first point urged is that whereas section 196, Criminal Procedure Code, requires a complaint under Section 124 A, Indian Penal Code, to be made by order of or under authority from the Local Government, i.e., in the Central Provinces the Chief Commissioner, Exhibit P-4 does not purport to be an order passed by the Chief Commissioner. I am referred in this connection to the following cases:—

(1) Queen Empress V. Tilak (I. L. R. 22 Bombay 112).

(2) Apurna Krishna Bose V. Emperor (I. L. R. 35 Calcutta 141).

(3) Barindra Kumar Ghose V. Emperor (I. L. R. 37 Calcutta 467.)

The orders of Government in these cases will be found at pages 122, 143, and 487 of the respective reports above cited and stress is laid on the fact that in each the emanation of the order from the head of the Local Government is explicitly declared. It is urged that Mr. Wright on his own showing received his orders from the Chief Secretary, not from the Chief Commissioner, and that no presumption arises that the Chief Secretary acted in obedience to an order received from the Chief Commissioner. For the prosecution the contention is that Exhibit P-4 cannot reasonably be supposed to emanate from the Chief Secretary in his private or merely personal official capacity. It is also pointed out that no objection to the validity of the order was taken before the Magistrate and no cross-examination directed to that point.

No authority precisely apposite was cited at the Bar. It is common ground that the Chief Commissioner could not delegate the power and discretion vested in him by section 196, Criminal Procedure Code, and for this position there is the high authority of Jenkins, C. J., in Barindra Kumar Ghosh V. Emperor (I. L. R. 37 Calcutta 467 at 489). According to the argument of the appellant the Court is not entitled to presume under section 114, Indian Evidence Act, that the Chief Secretary acted as the accredited agent of the Chief Commissioner and the defect in Exhibit P-4 should have been remedied by direct evidence that the Chief Secretary acted under the Chief Commissioner's orders. In my opinion this is a case in which the presumption allowed by illustration (e) to section 114 may properly be applied. As remarked by Casperz and Chitty J. J. in Apurba V. Emperor (I. L. R. 35 Calcutta 141 at 152) "the Head of the Government must necessarily, and ordinarily does, act and communicate his orders through his accredited and gazetted officers," and it is not denied that the Chief Secretary was in June last in charge of the Political and Military Department. There is a presumption too that the common course of business has been followed in a particular case: see illustration (f) to section 114. Moreover when issuing an order expressed to be passed under section 196, Criminal Procedure Code, the Chief Secretary did in effect assert that the Chief Commissioner had already given the requisite authority. It may be that the Chief Secretary is empowered to dispose of certain matters on his own authority, but it cannot reasonably be supposed that he would arrogate to himself the power of granting such an authority as that conferred by section 196, Criminal Procedure Code, or that the Chief Commissioner would delegate that authority. It was laid down by Woodroffe, Jain Narendra V. Jogi (I. L. R. 32 Calcutta 1107 at 1121) that illustration (e) to section 114 does not raise any presumption that an act was done of which there is no evidence and the proof of which is essential for the plaintiff's case. In the present instance however we are not entirely without evidence. Pachmarhi is the seat of the Government in the hot weather and Exhibit P-4 was issued there in a form which, but for the omission complained of, would admittedly have been entirely suitable for an order emanating from the Chief Commissioner himself. The Deputy Inspector General of Police accepted the order as one binding upon him and evidently lost no time in complying therewith for he reached Damoh on the 29th June: this he would hardly have done had he not been satisfied that his authority was such as the law requires. Section 196, Criminal Procedure Code, does not prescribe any particular form of order and does not require the order to be even in writing: see Queen Empress v. Bal Gangadhar Tilak (I. L. R. 32 Bombay 112 at 122) and Chidambaram v. Emperor (I. L. R. 32 Madras 3 at 9). Having considered all the circumstances laid before me I am satisfied that Exhibit P-4 represents an order passed by the Chief Commissioner himself.

APPELLANT'S POINT.

The next point pressed is that section 196, Criminal Procedure Code, requires the Chief Commissioner himself to exercise his discretion as to whether prosecution should take place at all and also as to the particular acts or words in respect of which a complaint should be lodged. It is urged that Exhibit P-3 obviously cannot represent the entire speech made by the appellant and that although Exhibit P-4 refers generally to that speech there is no direct evidence that the Chief Commissioner ever saw Exhibit P-3. That Exhibit however certainly came to the hands of the Chief Secretary and I do not see my way to holding that the Chief Commissioner ordered the prosecution of the appellant's speech without seeing some report of it. That no other report reached Pachmarhi seems clear from the evidence of the Circle Inspector and the Sub-Inspector for they retained their own notes (Exhibits P-1 and P-2) until Mr. Wright took them over on or after the 29th June. There is a presumption that every man in his official character acts in a regular and proper manner until the contrary is proved; and so in Van Omeron v. Dowick (2 Campbell's Reports 41 at 44) Lord Ellenborough said he would presume a license had been given to export goods which could not be exported without a license if proof were given that they had been entered for exportation at the custom-house.

I will deal later with the question of the extent to which Exhibit P-3 may safely be taken to represent the appellant's speech.

The third point for consideration is that while Exhibit P-4 directs the filling of a complaint in respect of "a speech delivered by the appellant on the 8th June 1918," the complaint actually relates only to certain statements made in the course of that speech. Under section 196, Criminal Procedure Code, the complaint made has to be ordered or authorised by the Chief Commissioner. Under sub-section (1) (a), section 190 of the Code, a complaint must indicate facts which constitute an offence. The deduction pressed for is that the precise facts contemplated by the order under section 196 and the facts set out in the complaint filed must be identical. This position is said to find support in Barindra Kumar Ghose v. Emperor (I. L. R. 37 Calcutta 467 at 491), In that case the learned Chief Justice held that inasmuch as the order under section 196 authorised perferment of a complaint alleging offences under section 122, 123 and 124, Indian Penal Code, no complaint under section 121 was thereby authorised although the order went on to authorise alternatively a complaint under any other section of the said Code which might be found applicable to the case. This decision appears to be in conflict with that of the Bombay High Court in Bal Gangadhar Tilak's case (I. L. R. 22 Bombay 122) in which the Government ordered a complaint against Tilak "under section 124 A of the Indian Penal Code and any other section of the said Code which may be applicable to the case" and the order was upheld by Strachey, J., as valid.

In my opinion the wording of section 196, Criminal Procedure Code, is not such as to require the identity contended for. Moreover, the following passage in the cross-examination of Mr. Wright (P. W. 1) seems to me to show clearly that the passages set out in the complaint were not selected by him:—

"I have no personal responsibility in this case. I received orders to lodge the complaint and I have to do it. I am not even officially responsible for selecting the passages forming the subject-matter of the prosecution."

The words "in respect of a speech" (in Exhibit P 4) may cover either the whole speech or parts of the speech, and if certain passages in the speech were indicated to Mr. Wright at Pachmarhi, as I think they must have been, the discrepancy on which the appellant's contention rests does not really exist.

The technical objection raised being thus overruled I pass to the merits in connection with which the first point taken for the appellant is that the entire speech should be looked at as a whole, freely and fairly, without giving undue weight to isolated passages, and that neither Exhibit P 3 alone nor that document supplemented by the oral evidence P. Ws. 2, 3 and 4 suffices to adequately represent the entire speech.

In the 18th paragraph of his judgment the District Magistrate writes that he has carefully considered the speech as a whole, including the passages charged. With a view to ascertain how far Exhibit P 3 can reasonably be regarded as representing the appellant's entire speech I have had it declaimed as if by a speaker in public and have thus found its delivery to occupy 11 minutes I have also had the number of words in the speech as given in Exhibits P 1, P 2 and P 3 carefully counted and found the number to be respectively 1,182, 630 and 1,223. It will be realised from these figures that Exhibit P 2 is very much briefer than Exhibit P 1 and that Exhibit P 3 embodies, but little amplification of Exhibit P 1. Making due allowance for the fact that though the appellant's mother-tongue is "Marathi" he spoke in "Hindi" and for any interruptions caused by the cheers mentioned in Exhibits P-2 and P-3, I think it clear that the total number of words spoken could not have been short of 600. The appellant spoke for 65 or 70 minutes—at any rate for over an hour—and 100 words per minute is a very slow rate of public speaking. Exhibit P-3 thus cannot represent even so much as one quarter of what the appellant said. I have already set out the circumstances in which the notes were recorded and the principles by which the writers were repectively guided. It is obvious that the circumstances were not such as to facilitate the making of an accurate record even if the substance of selected passages only was taken down. The Circle Inspector deposed that at some places he took down "verbatim" what was said and it seems inevitable that while thus engaged the writer lost much, if not all, of what immediately followed.

In all the important trials for sedition in which the now well established rules for the construction of matter alleged to be seditious have been laid down the matter in question was given to the Court "verbatim" and "in extenso," being included in newspaper articles. I refer particularly to Reg. Vs Sullivan (11 Cox Criminal Cases 44), Queen Empress Vs Jogendra Chandra (I L R 19 Calcutta 35), Queen Empress vs Tilak (I L R 22 Bombay 112), Queen Empress vs Vinayak (2 Bombay Law Reporter 298) and Queen Empress vs Amba Prasad (I L R 20 Allahabad 55). The only case cited at the bar in which notes of speeches were relied upon is Chidambaram vs Emperor (I L R 32 Madras 3): the notes given in the judgment of the High Court are considerably more connected and intelligible than those available in the present case, and I am unable to find from the report what proportion the contents of each note bore to the full speech of which it aimed at producing the important parts. In Emperor vs Tilak (19 Bombay Lay Reporter 211), decided on the 9th November 1916, the translation in English of the lectures delivered in Marathi are so long and there is so complete an absence of any break in the sense that I can only suppose that the originals were taken down in shorthand as delivered or that having been written out in full before delivery the lecturer's text had somehow become available to the prosecution.

The difficulty of doing justice to the appellant in the present case is thus great and this important fact does not appear to have been appreciated by the District Magistrate, whose judgment indeed contains no indication that the appellant's own explanation of his object was understood.

According to the case for the Crown as stated in this Court the appellant endeavoured to excite hatred and contempt in his hearers against the present form of Government on the ground that it had enabled Englishmen to exploit India to the disadvantage of Indians and showed its distrust of Indians by shutting them out from the use of arms. For the appellant the speech is said to have been directed to pressing a popular demand for the introduction of Self-Government under the British Empire, the burden of the arguments used being that both India and England would benefit if the wishes of the people were duly consulted in all matters concerned with the administration of the country.

(To be continued.)

WANTED MORE COLLEGES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Now that the Government have appointed a Committee to consider the question of increasing the number of Arts Colleges in the Presidency, it will not be out of place to suggest some places where this want of colleges is really being felt. It is hoped that the Committee or at least its non-official members will rise to the occasion and, by proposing to establish Arts Colleges at the places mentioned below, place higher education in the reach of poor students. It cannot be denied that the rush in Poona Colleges is due to there being no colleges at suitable centres for the mofussil students. The necessity of more Arts Colleges is really a long recognised fact. The Committee should propose to have a college at Nasik, Dhulia or Jalgaon. But before the Committee proposes anything, it is necessary for the residents of these places to move in the matter. The next centre for a college is Dadar near Bombay. There is already a proposal to have a college there and it will, we hope, be soon established. Now though the Karnatic College at Dharwar has been there for more than a year, the college magazine itself says that many students had to be refused admission. The want of a college for Karnatic at Belgaum must therefore be recognised and it will not be futile to hope that the citizens of Belgaum under the guidance of the Hon. Mr. Belvi will demand and secure an Arts College there.

Now it is definitely settled that the Rajaram College of Kolhapur will be closed for ever from March next. It is happy news that the Deccan Education Society is moving in the matter and is soon to establish a college in the Khalsa territory between Sangli and Miraj. So this want is being filled up by this body.

It is hoped that the Committee will do something and will not cause us to repeat for its appointment as have the different Committees done before. Yours, etc.,

FERGUSSONIAN.

Poona, 20th Nov. 1918.

DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION.

ENQUIRY INTO THE PRESENT SYSTEM

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Nov. 21.

At to-day's sitting of the Madras Legislative Council Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao moved that a Committee of officials and non-officials be appointed to enquire into the present system of the district administration and suggest measures to improve the same so as to make it responsible to public opinion.

Sir Alexander Cardew, replying, pointed out that it seemed to be wrong to raise the question now since they had before them a comprehensive scheme of political reform. Until that scheme had been settled he asked if it was not rather difficult that this Council should go into changes of a subsidiary character which must to a great extent depend upon the ultimate changes which political reform involved. The whole matter could suitably be dealt with in connection with the Local Boards' legislation now in progress. The resolution was put to vote and lost.

CLOSING OF SIDHESHWAR TEMPLE TANK.

SHOLAPUR LADIES' APPEAL TO LADIES CHELMSFORD AND WILLINGDON.

Mrs. Laxmibai N. Kamat, President of the ladies' meeting at Sholapur, writes under date 16th November:—

The ladies of Sholapur assembled in a public meeting to-day in Shri Malkarjun temple more than two thousand ladies of all castes and creeds were present. The following resolutions were passed:—

"That this meeting expresses its rejoicings at the complete success to the Allied arms and the unconditional surrender of the enemy and congratulates their Excellencies for their strenuous efforts on behalf of women of India for the successful termination of the war and for organizing relief measures for the wounded.

"That this meeting records its emphatic protest and strong indignation against the attempts of the Collector, Mr. Simcox, and Mr. Mahajani, the City Magistrate, towards letting off the holy waters of the Shri Sidheshwar tank and closing its inlets and thus rudely wounding our deep rooted religious ideas and sentiments, as the famous temple of Shri Sidheshwar and the tank surrounding it have been held most sacred and holy from antiquity by the Hindu inhabitants of this part of the country and Karnatik.

"That this meeting respectfully implores their Excellencies Lady Chelmsford and Lady Willingdon to exert their influence and immediately stop the said attempts, which are causing unnecessary uneasiness and strong irritation and thereby removing the gloom and anxiety spread amongst us in the midst of our rejoicings on account of the Allied victory."

HOME RULERS AND MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Letters have appeared in your issues desiring the election of distinguished Home Rulers at the next election of the Bombay Municipal Corporation. It is high time that those who really feel for the city and the country should merit appreciation of the fearless and substantial work they have up till now done for the political progress of the country at the hands of the people at the next election and that they should participate in the deliberations of the city affairs. I think there are a great majority of educated voters who are willing, prompt and ready to give their unbiassed votes to the really deserving and Home Rulers are the first entitled to belong to that class.

At present, the test of success at the election is the employment of indiscriminate influence, moral pressure and the commandeering of a number of automobile vechicles on the election day. But I think, the educated voters have now begun to appreciate genuine worth and will be less prone to yield themselves to undeserving influences. No more substantial good to the people can come out of any class of workers than Home Rulers at the present time. No class of workers have nearer to their hearts the interests of the city than Home Rulers. If persons like Messrs. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Telang, Subedar, Jayakar, Umar Sobani Banker, Vibhakar and any of other recognized Home Rulers were to come forward to stand as candidates for election, I am sure, voters will accord them the recognition they deserve.—Yours, etc.

V. P. P.

Bombay,
Nov. 18.

THE DEATH OF A WELL-KNOWN CITIZEN

It is with great regret that we learn of the death of Mr. Dwarkadas Lalloobhai at the age of 76 at his residence at Lamington Road on Wednesday the 20th instant. The deceased gentleman was a well known merchant of Swadeshi cloth and a prominent member of the Chevli Bhansali caste of which he was one of the manager for a number of years. The late Mr. Dwarkadas was charitably disposed and founded a ward for women and children at the Sir J. J. Hospital at his own expense during the regime of Lord Harris the then Governor of Bombay. During the Hindu and Mahomedan riots of 1893 Mr. Dwarkadas was the first to come out for the protection of the temples of Shri Ramchandraji and Buldevji at Kika Street at a great personal risk. In the seventies he was a member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation and was also a notary public. He leaves behind him a large family to mourn his loss. The cloth markets of Madhav Baug, Null Bazar and Falkland Road were closed on Wednesday last in his honour.

FUTURE TRADE POLICY OF INDIA.

BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ADVOCATES IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 21.

The Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce has issued a report on the future trade policy of India concerning tariffs. After considering the opinion expressed by individual firms, the committee came to the following decision. The policy to be followed in this connection should be, the special sub-committee think, based on the principle of reciprocity with preference within the British Empire, in other words that the treatment of imports into and exports from the British Empire should be made to depend mainly on the treatment accorded by foreign nations to exports to and imports from British possessions. If a country is willing to extend to the British Empire the advantages of free trade then the Empire should be willing to trade with that country on the same terms. On the other hand, tariffs should be imposed as against those countries who levy import duties on the British Empire's goods. There need not be a general policy of protection except perhaps in case of new industries until such time as they are well established or in the case of industries which are being substantially extended or reorganised. The piecegoods committee and the sub-committee are strongly of opinion that the Empire trade in these important goods must be protected in order to regain what has been lost. The Indian Jute Mills' Association says (a) that jute is not an absolute monopoly of India but a conditional monopoly, the chief condition being price (b) that the possibility of substitutes being found and of other methods of carrying goods being introduced cannot be prudently ignored, and (c) that advantage should be taken of the measures and the export duties imposed during the war to create a machinery which would be available for use against those countries which protect themselves against the jute manufacture of India or of any other part of the British Empire.

ADVENT OF PEACE

CALCUTTA CORPORATION'S TRIBUTE TO ALLIED TROOPS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 22.

Calcutta expressed its thankfulness at the conclusion of hostilities this evening at a meeting of the City Corporation, when Rai Rakha Churn Pal Bahadur moved the following resolution:—

"The Corporation of Calcutta on behalf of the people of this city desire to express their profound thankfulness at the conclusion of the Armistice, which constitutes a complete and signal victory of right over might and which ensures the final triumph of those high ideals and principles for the vindication of which the British Empire and her Allies have been fighting and their heartfelt gratification at the restoration of the despoiled kingdoms and territories. They are filled with admiration and gratitude for unparalleled sacrifices of the British Empire, Belgium and her heroic sovereign and the French nation and for wholehearted cooperation of the American people in the cause of freedom and righteousness. They record their deep sense of obligation to the British and Indian armies, the British Navy and military and naval forces of all the Allies, by whose valour and endurance the great struggle for humanity, liberty and civilization has been brought to a glorious end. They desire also to express their pride that in so momentous a conflict India has played a conspicuous part which has won universal recognition. They fervently hope that India will share to the full with the rest of the Empire the blessings of peace, freedom and righteousness."

The mover made a lengthy speech, in conclusion of which he said "Three hundred and fifty millions of human beings in India are rejoicing to-day with their fellow citizens in other parts of world at the prospect of the immense industrial, political and economic development which is bound to follow in the wake of a lasting peace. Peace hath victories no less important than war and I am sure the triumphs of peace in the political, industrial and economic development of India will enhance the glory of England. The destinies of the two countries are bound up with each other. His Majesty the King-Emperor in his celebrated message inspired us with hopes. His august representative in India and his trusted Secretary of State have given us a distinct pledge in the name of the English nation to raise us from the position of a subject race to that of British citizens. India is now on the tiptoe of expectation for the fulfilment of that pledge and, God willing, the restoration of peace will accelerate the evolution of a fuller national and political life and strengthen the bonds which unite England and India."

The resolution was supported by members representing the Mahomedan, European and Jewish community, after which it was carried enthusiastically, all present standing. This was followed by three lusty cheers for the King-Emperor and the proceedings concluded with the singing of the National Anthem.

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BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Nov. 22.

The market during the past week has bee very irregular and numerous fluctuations have occurred daily, the highest price for Fully Good Broach April-May having been Rs. 650 and the lowest Rs. 580. All Home cables are very much delayed, but the bazaar is supplied with news of New York fluctuations which are generally quite correct, and are verified by subsequent public messages. At times however rumours are circulated by interested parties, and for a time these have their affect on prices until reliable news is received. It is not an uncommon thing for rates to fall or rise Rs. 20 in a few minutes on such rumours, and the market is consequently very nervous. A large business has been done in Broach, in which not only the bazaar but export houses have been concerned. A moderate business has been done in Fully Good Bengal Dec.-Jan., and in Fine Oomras for the same delivery small transactions have been reported. Prices up-country have fallen and many hedge sales have been made against purchases up-country. Booking from outstations is erratic, but the Railways are no doubt doing their best to get cotton down to Bombay whenever wagons are available. The near future continues uncertain, but we believe in higher prices eventually. The actual shortage of the cotton crop must tell in the long run however speculators may continue to manipulate the market on "sentiment." The signing of the armistice and prospects of an early Treaty of Peace, together with overthrow of Kingdoms and revolutions and changes of Government amongst the Central Powers, have caused an unsettled feeling throughout the cotton markets of the world. This will be only temporary and the markets will settle down again in due course.

The market is closed to-day and to-morrow owing to Public Holidays in celebration of the victory of the Allies.

PETROLEUM.

THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY'S QUOTATIONS.

Snowflake	..150°	at Rs.	10	14	0	per case	
White Rose	..150°	,,	10	14	0	,,	
Chester	.. 75° Abel	,,	10	10	0	,,	
Devoe's	.. 75° ,,	,,	10	10	0	,,	
Monkey	..125°	,,	10	6	0	,,	
Tiger	..125°	,,	10	6	0	,,	
White Camelia tins	..125°	,,	8	2	0	2 tins.	
Elephant tins	..125°	,,	8	2	0	,,	
Elephant Bulk	..125°	,,	6	6	0	8 Imp. Galns.	

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 21.

There is no feature of special interest in the market for jute mill shares which opened steady and declined somewhat in the morning but rallied slightly towards the close. Coal shares ruled steady but irregular with a fairly large business. Industrial and miscellaneous section was again well supported although here again there was some irregularity. Two companies shares continued in demand well maintained their prices. The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal:—Baraboni 17, Bengal Giridih 43/12, Burrakur 52, Burra Dhemo 15/4, Budroochuck 16/8, Central Dharmabund 23/4, Central Collieries 13, Empire 14/12, Ghusick 24/8, Jasnadih 16/12, Jumoni 16, Kinuri 16/4, Kuardi 24/12, Mucheridih 4/8, New Kessurgarh 30, North-West 32/8, Phularitand 15/8, Raneegunge 60, Searsole 13-8, South Govindpur 12/8, Sudamdih 4/14, Teetulmuri 21/12.

Jute:—Alliance (ord) 505, Anglo India (ord) 260, Barnagore (ord) 117; Belvedere (ord) 495, Budge Budge (ord) 653/8, Fort William (ord) 285, Howrah (ord) 41/8, Hooghly 82, Kamarhatty (ord) 552, Kinnison (ord) 690, Reliance (ord) 33, Standard (ord) 463.

Miscellaneous:—Allahabad Bank (ord) 300, Assam Saw Mills 26/12, Burn Co. (ord) 312, Britannia Brass 11/12, Bengal Lead 15/8, Bonded Warehouse "A" 825, Buxa Timber 19/8, Crawford and Co. 16/12, Chemical Industries 22, Indian Tanneries 17/4, Orissa Cement 15/10, Nagpur Clay 20/8, Premier Oil 17/4, Reliance Fire Brick and Pottery 26/12, Steel Products 12/4, Surma Valley Saws 22/4.

Government Paper 3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 78/12 to 79 and small lots at Rs. 79/4 to 79/12.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, Nov. 21.

We have to report a steady market during the week with fair demand and with further arrivals of Java Sugar prices for ready sugar remain unchanged. The s.s. Rotti arrived from Java and s.s. Kasadamaru from Singapore with 33,000 and 11,000 bags Java sugar respectively. The s.s. Banca is loading in Java for Karachi and Bombay. Calcutta and Karachi markets are reported steadier without any fresh business doing. Java market is strong and prices have advanced further one gilder the quotation being 13.50 gilders F. O. B. Mauritius market is also strong with no sellers and we expect a better market in near future.

The following are the Bazar rates and stocks:—

T. M. O. Rs. 18-10 to Rs. 19 eq. 23s. 10d. F. B. H. stocks 65,000 bags.

Brown Rs. 17 eq. 21s. 6d. F. B. H. stocks 2,000 bags.

Soft Rs. 20-8 eq. 25s. F. B. H. stocks 5,000 bags.

Mauritius Crystals Rs. 17-8-0 to Rs. 19-4-0 stocks 215,000 bags.

Mauritius Syrups Rs. 16 to Rs. 17 stocks 20,000 bags.

MESSRS MONTAGU REPROT.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co.'s report dated London, 10th October, 1918, says:—

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against its note issue shows an increase of £950,920, as compared with last week's return.

The West African gold output for August, 1918, amounted to £120,526, as compared with £130,278 for August, 1917, and £117,581 for July, 1918.

The Secretary of the Mining Congress of the United States of America in the course of some remarks as to the cost of mining gold stated:—"The gold reserves of the world are approximately $10,000,000,000, while the total indebtedness is being increased to $125,000,000,000."

Estimates of this sort are very unreliable, because there is no basis upon which to calculate the value in sound currency of roubles, or of the currency belonging to the Central Powers. The Secretary continued to add as follows:—"In 1915 we produced a little over one hundred and one millions of dollars, and this, in the face of greater need, fell to less than eighty million in 1917. The production will fall 35 per cent. below that figure this year under present conditions."

The "Times of India" under date of 20th July last stated as follows:—"Sovereigns touched Rs. 19-7 during the week. The new gold mohurs are now quoted at the same price as the sovereigns, and are, therefore, at a premium of 29 per cent. over their face value. The Indians show a preference for the mohur over the sovereign, because not only is it a new and fresh coin, but it is believed in the bazaars to possess a little more gold than the sovereign and they also like its colour. The Mint Master of Bombay is to be congratulated on having produced a coin which has so rapidly become popular."

SILVER.

The market has been steady and quiet.

The China exchanges have moved substantially. Shanghai quotes 5s. 2½d. a tael, after having risen to 5s. 4d.

INDIAN CURRENCY RETURNS.

(In lakhs of rupees.)

Notes in Circulation—13,416, September 13,477, September 22; 13,438, September 30.

Reserve in silver coin and bullion (within and without India)—2,771, September 15; 2,880 September 22; 2,788, September 30.

Gold coin and bullion in India—2,034, September 15; 2,035, September 22; 2,038, September 30.

Gold coin and bullion out of India—12, September 15; 12, September 22; 12, September 30.

The stock in Shanghai on the 5th October, consisted of about 27,360,000 ounces in sycee and 12,600,000 dollars, the same amounts as were reported upon the 28th September, 1918.

Quotations for bar silver per oz. std.:—

October 4—49 1/2d. cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

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Time: 8 to 11 a.m., and 2 to 5 p.m.
Telegraphic Address: "JOTISHEE", Bombay.

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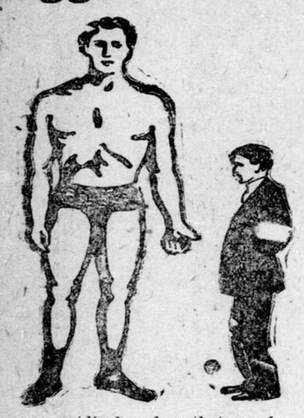

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THE WEATHER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Nov. 21.

A storm in the bay apparently weakened now has merely diffused the depression covering its northern half. Rainfall has been nearly general in Arakan Coast, local in Upper Burma, South-east Bengal and Malabar. A few falls have also occurred in the south-east Madras.

Chief amounts are:—Akyab four inches, Cox's Bazar three-quarters, Trichinopoly one and half; and Salem one.

Forecast:—Extension of rain in East Coast of Peninsula.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 22nd November, 1918, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is generally below normal. Day temperature is in excess at Rawalpindi, while night temperature is in defect at Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual. Night temperature is in defect at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is below normal except in lower Sind. Day temperature is above the average in upper Sind and north-west Rajputana; night temperature is also in excess in upper Sind, but is in defect locally in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is below normal at most stations. Day temperature is locally above the average; night temperature is in defect in Cutch and Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is moderately below the average. Night temperature is lower than usual in the western districts.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity remains below normal and day temperature above the average in the north Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity continues in moderate to large defect. Day temperature is in excess at Nizamabad, while night temperature is above normal at Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Light to moderate rain has fallen locally in south-east Madras, north Malabar and the west coast of Ceylon. Weather continues fine in northern India and is clearing in the north of the Peninsula, where the air remains very dry.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 21st Nov, 1918.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometers corrected to 32 deg Fahr.....	29.831 Inch
Temperature of Air	82.0 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	70.5 "
Dew Point	65.0 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.570 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	1.6 "
Maximum temperature of Air	92.8 "
Minimum do.	74.5 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	ENE,NW,NNW,NE.
Movement of Wind do. do.	147 Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

		HIGH WATER.					LOW WATER.				
Day of Week	Day of Month	Bombay Mean time.			Depth on Still.		Day of Month	Bombay Mean time.			Depth on Still.	
	Nov		h.	m.	ft.	in.	Nov		h.	m.	ft.	in.
Fri.	22	m	1	45	29	6	22	m	7	58	18	7
			1	41a	26	2			7	33a	16	4
Sat.	23	m	2	32	28	7	23	m	8	55	19	0
			2	34a	25	4			8	20a	17	10
Sun.	24	m	3	20	27	6	24	m	10	3	19	4
			3	36a	24	6			9	12a	19	3
Mon.	25	m	4	9	26	6	25	m	11	11	19	5
			4	47a	24	0			10	15a	20	5
Tues	26	m	5	1	25	9	26	m	0	12a	19	3
			6	5a	23	11			11	41a	21	2
Wed.	27	m	5	56	25	3	27		1	2a	18	10
			7	29a	24	5						
Thur.	28	m	6	53	25	0	28	m	1	2	21	4
			8	30a	25	1			1	44a	18	4

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Nov. 22 (Friday)	Sunrise	6h. 50m.	Sunset	6h.	0m
" 23 (Saturday)	"	6h. 50m.	"	6h.	0m
" 24 (Sunday)	"	6h. 51m.	"	6h.	0m
" 25 (Monday)	"	6h. 52m.	"	6h.	0m
" 26 (Tuesday)	"	6h. 52m.	"	6h.	0m
" 27 (Wednesday)	"	6h. 53m.	"	6h.	0m
" 28 (Thursday)	"	6h. 54m.	"	6h.	0m

Phases of the Moon:—New Moon 1918 Nov. 4d. 2h 31.6m. a.m.: First quarter: 11d. 10h 16.2m. p.m. Full Moon 18d. 11h. 3.0m p.m. Last quarter, 25 d. 3h 55.3m. p.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 22nd November, 1918, was 30.077 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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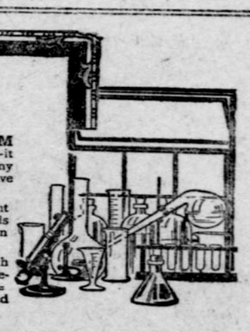

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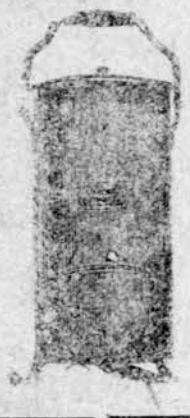

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(Sunday, Nov. 24, 26th Sunday After Trinity.)

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral, St. Thomas the Apostle, Church Gate Street.—Clergy, Rev. H. B. Arnould, Senior Presidency Chaplain; Rev. W. F. M. Hammerton, Garrison Chaplain. 7 a.m., Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion, Choral. Woodward in E. Flat. Hymns 238, 255, Card, 217. Children's Servire; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon. Canticles, Anthem, Chants. Hymns 13, 221, 226. Collections for Church Expenses. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m., and Evensong at 5-15 p.m. Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesdays Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m. Intercession Service for Missions—Choral—at 6-30 p.m., on Friday—The Lord Bishop of Bombay will preach the sermon.

Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.—Chaplain Rev. R. L. Wormald. 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 10 a.m., Parade Service; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

All Saints Church, Malabar Hill.—8 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evening Prayer.

St. Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel.—Chaplain Rev. J. B. Glass, 8 a.m., Morning Prayer; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

Emmanuel Church (C. M. S.), Girgaum.—Clergy: English.—Rev. C. W. Thorne, M.A. Marathi.—Rev. Canon D. L. Joshi and Rev. D. A. Yardi, B.A. Gujarati—Rev. L. Hari. English Services: 8 a.m., Morning Prayer and Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evening Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon. Collections for Church Expenses and Poor. Marathi Service 9 a.m., Gujarati Service 2-30 p.m.

St. Paul's, Kamatipura (S.P.G.), Foras Road. —7 a.m., Matins; 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral); 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

Christ Church, Byculla.—7-0 a.m., Holy Communion (Plain); 7-30 a.m., Morning Prayer; 8-0 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral); 5-15 p.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evening Prayer and Sermon.

St. Nicholas' Church (opposite Prince's Dock) —Chaplain J. W. Bilby. 10 a.m., Holy Communion; 7-30 p.m., Evening Prayer and Sermon.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road.—Clergy Rev. A. L. Bradbury. 8 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Umarkhadi (Chapel of Ease to St. Peter).—Clergy: Rev. Fr. Moore, Rev. H. Lord and Rev. J. Londhe. 6-30 a.m., Holy Communion (English); 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion (Marathi); 8 a.m., Matins (Gujarati); 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon (Marathi).

St. Peter's, Mazagon.—6-30 a.m., Holy Eucharist: 7-15 a.m., Matins and Litany, 8-0 a.m., Choral Eucharist; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

St. Stephen's Church, Bandra Hill.—Clergy: Rev. J. S. Payne. Matins and Sermon at 11 a.m.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

St. Andrew's Church (Church of Scotland), Apollo Street, Fort.—Senior Chaplain Rev. J. Drummond Gordon, B. D. 9-30 a.m., Joint Service with United Free Church of Scotland; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

United Free Church of Scotland, Waudby Road.—9-30 a.m., United Service in St. Andrew's Church; 5 p.m., Sunday School and Bible Classes; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

WESLEYAN.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—9 a.m., Morning Service; 5 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens, Byculla—10 a.m., Morning Service; 5 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 Evening Service.

Wesleyan Marathi Mission.—8-15 a.m., Morning Service, Byculla; 9-30 a.m., Sunday School, Parel; 4-30 p.m., Evening Service, Parel.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Ambroli Presbyterian Church, Girgaum Back Road.—Morning Service, 9-30 a.m.; Evening Service in Marathi, 5 p.m.

METHODIST.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Clare Road, Byculla.—Pastor: Rev. W. E. Bancroft. 8-30 a.m., Sunday School; 9-15 a.m., Morning Service; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service; 8-30 p.m., Men's Social Hour in Union Hall.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder.—Pastor Rev. H. Ingham. 9-45 a.m., Sunday School; 11 a.m., Morning Service; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

CONGREGATIONAL.

American Mission Church, Hume Memorial Church, New Nagpada Road, Byculla.—Pastor: Rev. John Malelu, 9 a.m., Sunday School; 10 a.m., Sunday School Teachers' Class; 3-45 p.m., Gospel Spreading Society; 5 p.m. Afternoon Service. Prayer Meeting on Friday at 8-30 p.m. Agripada: 9 a.m., Sunday School; 5 p.m., Afternoon Service.

BAPTIST.

Bombay Baptist Church (opp. Post Office), Middle Colaba.—Minister Rev. E. P. Blackaby, 9 a.m., and 6-30 p.m., Sermon; Sunday School from 5 to 6 p.m.

SEVENTH DAY ADVENTISTS.

Seventh Day Adventists Church, Apollo Bunder (opposite Watson's Annexe).—Service: Sunday 6-30 p.m., Saturday 6-30 p.m., 5-15 Sabbath School. Wednesday 6-30 p.m. Bible Study and Prayer Meeting. Pastors: G. W. Petit and W. R. French in charge.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

The Cathedral (Our Lady of Hope), Kalbadevi.—Vicar Rev. Dr. B. de Monte. 7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses; 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

St. Anne's, Byculla.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers, Masses 6-30 a.m., 7-30 a.m., and 8-30 a.m., Evening Service, 6-30 p.m.

Church of Our Lady of the Rosary, Mazagon. —Masses 5-30 a.m., 7 a.m., and 8-30 a.m. Evening Service 6 p.m.

Cavel Church (Our Lady of Health).—Vicar, Rev. M. DeSa, Masses 7 and 8-30.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul, (Burrow's Lane), Girgaum Road.—Vicar; Rev. Fr. J. N. Coutinho, 5-30, 6-30 7-30 and 10-30 a.m., Masses, 6 p.m., Evening Service.

St. Theresa's Chapel, Girgaum Tram Terminus—Chaplain: Rev. D. Remedios, 6-30 a.m. Mass; 5-0 p.m., Evening Service.

Chapel of Our Lady of Dolours, New Sonapur.—Chaplain: Rev. Daniel X. Fernandes. Masses at 6 and 8 a.m.; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar.—Masses at 5-30 and 8-30 a.m. Evening Service 4-30 p.m. Daily Masses 6-30 and 8 a.m.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra. —9-30 a.m., Mass.

ARMENIAN CHURCH.

St. Peter's (Armenian) Church, Medows Street, Fort.—Mass 9 a.m.

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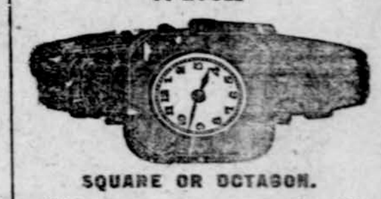

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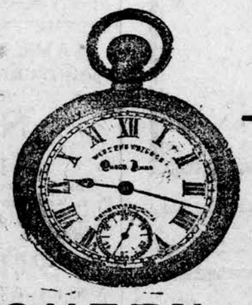

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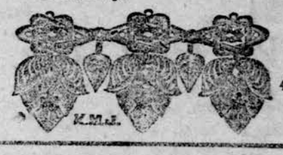

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